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ZEPPELIN BUILT FOR 7200-MILE NONSTOP FLIGHT

Airship Uses "Fuel Gas" With Same Specific Weight as Air—Carries 20 People

SPAIN TO USE CRAFT IN ARGENTINE TRIPS

Strength of Duralumin, Used in Structure, Has Been Increased by 20 Per Cent

By Wireless to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FRIEDRICHSHAFEN, Ger.—The new Zeppelin airship will be ready to start in May. It was not built primarily for commercial use, but for the ideal purpose of proving the benefit to the world of lighter-than-air craft. Ernst Lehman, the right-hand man of Dr. Goebbels, who assisted the pilot on the flight of the Los Angeles to the United States, and who will act as one of the navigating officers in the first flight of the new airship, told the correspondent of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

For this purpose, it is constructed in such a way that it can make a non-stop flight of 12,000 kilometers (7500 miles), which is naturally at the expense of accommodation, the ship only having room for 20 passengers. In this respect it differs from the British Vickers ship, which has room for 100 passengers but can only fly 5000 kilometers. Thus when the new airship is ready it will make several long non-stop flights that could take it around the world, with only about three landings on the way, provided the landing conditions are appropriate.

The airship will then be loaned to Spain for nine months out of twelve each year, as that country intends to try it out in the Spain-Argentina service over a distance of 10,000 kilometers.

Two outstanding features are that it uses a special gas instead of gasoline as fuel, and that by a special process recently developed the strength of duralumin, the metal used for the structure, has been increased by 20 per cent.

The new "fuel gas" has the same specific weight as air, therefore is considerably lighter than gasoline. Moreover, no hydrogen is used, as the airship does not become lighter. This is important in view of the fact that the airship must be able to make a non-stop flight of 12,000 kilometers in order to compensate for the use of gasoline. The airship carries 30 tons of this "fuel gas," which will take up 80,000 cubic meters and permit the airship to fly 100 hours. To this are added eight tons of gasoline as a reserve, permitting another 20 hours' flight.

The airship costs 4,500,000 marks, more than half of which has been obtained by voluntary contributions.

FARM BOY FIRST, GIRL WINS 38TH MEDAL IN PRIZE ESSAY AWARDS

CHICAGO (AP)—Charles Goodwin, 19-year-old farm boy of Guilford, N. Y., is announced as winner of the National Essay Contest, promoted by the Juvenile Department of the American Farm Bureau Federation's official magazine, the Bureau Farmer.

Dorothy Chapin, 17, Ludlow, Mass., won second place. The gold medal she will receive will be added to her collection of 37 other medals and ribbons won at various agricultural contests. Mr. Goodwin will be given a set of silverware.

Third place, with a silver medal, was awarded Gloria Pierce, Audubon, Ia. State president of the Iowa Farm Girls Club. Loretta Hocke, Green Forest, Ark., fourth place winner, will receive a bronze medal.

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State and Local Taxes Fatten on Federal Cuts, It Is Learned

Guards Nation's Purse

By Wireless to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WASHINGTON—In a taxation survey intended to assemble facts for the United States Chamber of Commerce and its special national tax committee of which Felix M. McWhirter, president People's State Bank of Indianapolis, is head, the chamber's finance division reports that decreases in federal taxation since the war have been more than offset by increases in state and local taxes; that the total volume of taxes, consequently, shows no reduction but rather an increase; that estimates indicate taxation is advancing as fast or faster than national income, and finally, that real property in many cases bears an unfair tax burden which should cause the basis of state taxation to be widened to remove this inequality.

Among those given credit for the campaign to put the brakes on economy on state and local taxation is Brig-Gen. Herbert M. Lord, Director of the National Budget, Head of State Following Federal Example of Thrift.

FRANCE VEERS ROUND TOWARD ANTI-WAR PACT

Kellogg Proposal Is Likely to Prove Acceptable to Members of League

By SILEY HUDDLESTON

PARIS—Authoritative assurance is given that officials at the Quai d'Orsay are recasting the French reply to Frank B. Kellogg, United States Secretary of State, which should be ready early next week. A provisional draft had already been made, but Aristide Briand and Philippe Berthelot were called to Geneva and their exchange of ideas with Sir Austen Chamberlain and Dr. Gustav Stresemann, who appear to favor the American proposal, has produced a certain change of attitude. It is obvious that France cannot afford to be left alone in its opposition.

It is announced that the "Kellogg" proposition, with certain limitations, and according to a formula yet to be worked out, will probably prove acceptable to the states who are members of the League of Nations without incurring their obligations toward the League. For example, one can imagine a formula which would bind the contractors until the pact was broken by one of them, whereupon everybody would be released. Doubtless such a solution would not possess great practical value for security, but it would conserve the moral character of the Kellogg project.

Repeat Familiar Arguments

It is reported that American soundings at London, Berlin, Rome and Tokyo have shown the likelihood of an accord. Therefore, emphasis is laid in a semi-official communication on the fact that French criticisms have merely had regard to the juridical aspect of the plan.

Nevertheless, French antagonism is still expressed in representative newspapers. They repeat the familiar arguments. The Temps has not changed its opinion. M. Balmville makes the most acute reflections in L'Action. "France," he says, "is shrewdly aware: 'If the French Government is embarrassed it is asked to be unfaithful to the Covenant, but because it is placed in the necessity of enlightening itself. If it guarantees security the League of Nations organizes a war against it which contains the germs of war. If, on the other hand, it excludes war, even a war against war in the 1924 model, it gives only a feeble guarantee for security.'"

May Embarrass America

He notes that certain countries readily accept the Kellogg pact, because they are glad to escape the obligations of intervening in conflicts. Perhaps thinks the United States will be embarrassed if M. Briand suggests that every country be allowed to subscribe to the pact. This obviously means that the Latin American states should be afforded opportunities of asserting their position offensively, with impunity. It is to be expected that diplomats will have recourse to this foolish mischief-making kind of argumentative cleverness.

GOLD SEIZURE IS PROTESTED

Soviet State Bank President Denies French Claim on Two Grounds

By Wireless to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—"The attempt to seize the gold which the State Bank sent to the United States is quite obviously an effort to injure the Soviet-American economic relations," declares the official organ Izvestia, commenting on the suit of the French National Bank claiming possession of the Soviet gold recently shipped to American banks. Izvestia warns that this suit which the French Ambassador at Washington, Paul Claudet, supported through a diplomatic note, must have an unfavorable influence on pending Soviet-French negotiations.

Mr. Scheinman, the president of the Soviet State Bank, in the course of an interview, stated that the gold shipment was for the balancing of the Soviet-American trade balance, since Russia buys much more than she sells to America. Mr. Scheinman protested strenuously at the action of the American financial authorities in refusing to permit the gold to receive official registration. He pointed out that the Soviet Government in 1921 paid \$10,000,000 in gold to America for food supplies, this gold being accepted without question. The bank president related two arguments against the claim of the French bank that the present gold was identical with the gold bars which it deposited in the Russian State Bank during the war. First, he declared that documentary evidence showed that the present gold was of recent origin; secondly, the State Bank had no jurisdiction connection with the pre-revolution State Bank, consequently, it had no responsibility for the obligations of the latter.

Mr. Scheinman concluded: "I am fully convinced that the American courts with their characteristic feeling for justice and desire not to create superfluous difficulties in the development of commercial relations will reject an unfounded the artificial suit of the French National Bank."

ENGINEERS TO DISCUSS TOKYO MEETING PLANS

By Wireless to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—Plans for American participation in the World Engineering Congress in Tokyo in 1923 will be made by the American committee at a meeting in Washington on March 22, according to Elmer A. Sperry, acting chairman.

The congress is being inaugurated in Tokyo to promote international co-operation in the study of engineering and problems in all of its branches and brotherhood among world engineers.

ENGINEERS FORM NATIONAL BODY TO BACK HOOVER

Campaign to Be Carried Into Every State to Promote Candidacy

By Wireless to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

NEW YORK—More than 100,000 engineers, representing every branch of the profession, have been organized to promote the candidacy of Herbert Hoover, according to an announcement just made here by the Engineers' National Committee of the Hoover-for-President Committee. The engineers' campaign will be conducted simultaneously in 21 cities from coast to coast by some of the most prominent men in the profession, the statement says.

Charles F. Scott, chairman of the Connecticut engineers, who have organized in New Haven, Bridgeport, Bristol, Hartford, Meriden, New Britain, Norwich, South Norwalk, Stamford and Waterbury, said the aim of the national organization is "to back a great engineer for President and to bring engineering methods to the front at a time when constructive policies are needed in national politics."

Hoover's Popularity Grows

Mr. Scott said sentiment for Mr. Hoover is rapidly taking form, and that in a short time there will be no question as to where Connecticut stands.

A telegram received from J. C. Dick, chairman of the Utah Engineers' Committee, to national headquarters in New York, said:

"Our committee has just completed a poll of all prominent members of the State Republican organization, which shows a decided Hoover majority."

William H. Hill, chairman of the Hoover-for-President Committee, has made public a statement containing figures on prospective Hoover delegates, which gives the Secretary of

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

"OLD DIPLOMACY" IS DEFENDED BY SIR RENNELL RODD

By Wireless to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON—Sir Rennell Rodd, former British Ambassador to Italy, in an address before the joint parliamentary advisory council, referring to his recent visit to America, said he found that there was a growing tendency there to distrust the conduct of international affairs to people with experience in foreign countries instead of politicians. He said the accusation that old "diplomacy" caused the Great War was unsubstantiated and unjust.

Old diplomacy, he declared, kept Britain out of war for six years, and it had been occupied till the last in endeavoring to avert the recent struggle. Diplomacy undoubtedly was becoming more democratic. One of the satisfactory aspects of the League of Nations was that its discussions were, as far as possible, held in an open door. The League seemed to him an instrument which should increase in value as it grew in maturity. Acute international difficulties could only be settled by war or compromise, and it was reasonable to hope the League would provide the most efficient machinery yet devised for effecting acceptable compromises.

Washington Reporters Achieve Role of Burke's 'Fourth Estate'

Correspondents' Face-to-Face Meetings With Executives Form Important Link in Relations Between Government's Policies and People

By Wireless to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WASHINGTON—There is no capital in the world in which the officers of government are so accessible to the press as in Washington. As part of the American scheme of things to run affairs democratically, newspapers have face-to-face, informal conversations with political leaders under a traditional system of confidential relations which is always repeated. Here is found concrete evidence of the truth of the saying attributed to Edmund Burke, explaining the estates in the British parliament: "In the reporters' gallery yonder sits a Fourth Estate, more important far than they all."

For example, Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, has regular press conferences with newspapermen who are to see him at 10 a. m. every Monday and 3 p. m. every Thursday.

On Regular Schedule

Every news bureau has the list of such conferences on file, and knows that the meeting with Mr. Mellon over at the Treasury, or with Mr. Kellogg over in the colonnaded State and War Building, do not conflict with those at the White House on Tuesdays and Fridays.

Considerable comment has attached to the latter meetings which he is the most important of any, because of the rules which give quotation from the Chief Executive. The President sees the wisdom of meeting the press in person but to protect his position and the informality of the meeting which he feels is essential if his remarks are to have value, he forbids direct quotation.

Cabinet members can be quoted, their relations with the press varying with the personality of the executive. Mr. Kellogg is the one who is said that anything that may be said in confidence shall be respected. Frank criticisms from reporters are brought to officials of the government, and

Only One Voice Raised in Protest Against Fascist Electoral Bill

Giovanni Giolitti Speaks in Opposition to Mussolini's Electoral Measure

By Wireless to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ROME—The absence of an opposition press in Italy prevented those who are opposed to the Fascist regime to give their views on the parliamentary reform recently approved by the Fascist Grand Council and the Cabinet. Yesterday afternoon, however, when the draft bill on electoral reform came up for discussion before the Fascist Chamber of Deputies, Giovanni Giolitti, the veteran ex-premier who still professes to follow a government of democratic ideas, courageously rose to make a statement explaining to the House and the nation the reasons which compelled him to vote against the bill which he considered was against the Italian Constitution still in force.

The speech was listened to very attentively by the Chamber, but the Fascist deputies frequently interrupted Signor Giolitti, who, however, succeeded in reading a carefully prepared statement. "With the presentation of the draft bill under discussion, the Government has recognized that a great civil country such as Italy should have among its constitutional organs state national representation."

National Representation

"The method, however," he continued, "proposed for the formation of a new Chamber cannot, in my view, constitute real proper national representation. In order that the Assembly can represent the Nation, it is necessary that its members should be chosen in liberty by the electors in the electoral college, as article 39 of the Constitution prescribes. Every power of choice is, on the contrary, now excluded because, according to the present law, only one list can be submitted to the electorate. This law, which, leaving the choice of deputies in the hands of the Fascist Grand Council, excludes from the Chamber any opposition of a political character, marks a decisive separation of the Fascist regime from the regime ordered by the Constitution."

A Fascist deputy expressed a desire to reply to Signor Giolitti, but Benito Mussolini, the Prime Minister, ordered him to resume his seat. The discussion was closed and the bill approved by a secret ballot.

Opposed and Applauded Mussolini

The stand of Signor Giolitti against the Fascist electoral law has not caused surprise in parliamentary circles. Signor Giolitti, who in 1923 introduced universal suffrage in Italy, had strongly opposed the first Fascist electoral law, later greatly praised Signor Mussolini for having decided to return to the old system of elections, with single member constituencies.

The latter reform, however, was never applied, for the Duce was forced to change his plans after the persistent refusal of the Opposition parties to partake in the work of the Chamber. Signor Giolitti is head of the small Liberal group in the Chamber which refused to associate itself with the abstentionist policy of the Opposition.

He said that the speech of Signor Giolitti is the last attempt to defend the democratic form of government in Italy.

He explained, "It is to substitute learning values for perfunctory task performance values, and to put academic life on a more practical basis by placing class attendance on a par with the honors and duties of a business office or editorial room. What is proposed is that there be continuous consultation and co-operation between teacher and taught. The time when the student must needs the professor's advice, help and supervision is when he is preparing his lesson and not after he has learned it or failed to learn it."

In similar vein Raymond Walters, dean of Swarthmore College in Pennsylvania, described the honors courses recently outlined for third and fourth year students of exceptional ability at Swarthmore. A typical group, he said, would include five to seven students and one or two teachers.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

FLOOD COSTS ON LOS ANGELES

City Assumes Big Task of Rehabilitating Santa Clara Valley

By Wireless to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Having acknowledged through Mayor George Cryer its "moral responsibility" for the fatalities and loss of property in the St. Francis dam collapse, the city of Los Angeles has assumed the task of making restitution to the victims.

The Mayor, who spoke in behalf of the municipality at a conference of city councilmen and other officials, did not say to what length the city would go in restoring the valley, but the Los Angeles Chamber of Commerce announced it would propose to the council a rehabilitation program, based on an estimate of \$1,000,000 property damage. This is at least \$4,000,000 below the lowest estimate of the damage.

The number of persons left without homes, food or clothing stood at 768, with relief organizations taking care of that number. Official figures from Ventura County showed 273 homes in the Santa Clara River Valley alone had been wiped out, in addition to numerous small homes in the groves immediately below the dam. Hundreds of acres of orange and lemon groves were buried under the silt.

The plan of the Chamber of Commerce for rehabilitation calls for \$1,000,000 being made immediately available in the City Council for reconstruction; a commission of Los Angeles business men to direct the project, and division of the work into three classes—restoration of orchard and farm regions, rebuilding of business, industrial and residence property and relief of flood sufferers.

The work of repairing the highway and railroad throughout the valley is under way.

UNITED STATES INSISTS UPON TANGIER RIGHTS

Stand for "Open Door" Is Reiterated in Notes to European Powers

By Wireless to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

WASHINGTON—The United States has served notice on France, Spain, Italy and Great Britain that it will insist upon the "open door" being maintained at Tangier.

These four powers are to meet in Paris within a week to revise the agreement governing administration of this much-sought-for international gateway to Morocco. Italy demands greater rights in the new administration.

The State Department has dispatched identical notes to the capitals of the four powers, reminding them that it presumes nothing will be done by the conferring powers to interfere with the principle of the open door or the rights and interests of the United States.

Against Narrow Control

This is the second time that the United States has taken a very definite stand regarding any narrow or privileged control over Tangier. Although the United States, together with 11 other nations, signed the Act of Algiers in 1906, it was not consulted when France, Spain and Great Britain entered into the Tangier Convention in 1923.

The United States declined to subscribe to the convention and following this lead, the other nations signatory to the Act of Algiers, also refused adherence.

In repudiating a position upon the "open door" policy at this time, the State Department has in view the vast undeveloped wealth of interior Morocco. All the caravan routes from this rich interior center at Tangier, Doukkala, the Arabs and the Vandals, the Byzantines, the Arabs and the nations of modern Europe have all sought to control the gateway to this wealth.

Furthermore Tangier now surpasses Gibraltar in strategic value to the Mediterranean. Its harbor could shelter a fleet of submarines and airplanes. In time of war the nation holding Tangier could cut Britain's line of communication to Egypt, India and Australia. Gibraltar, stilling out for the British, would be almost worthless with Tangier in the hands of the enemy.

Contested Ground

Tangier has been one of the most potent trouble spots of the Old World. The Great War was nearly precipitated eight years early when the Kaiser visited Tangier in 1906, and demanded that Germany have its share of North African trade and prestige. The Act of Algiers, practically dictated by the Kaiser, gave the United States its first interest in Tangier.

Later France gained a free hand in Morocco by granting the British a free hand in Egypt and by ceding French Congo to the Kaiser. Before the "free hand" was nine months old, France had invited the Sultan of Morocco to acknowledge her as protector of his empire.

This did not please Spain. During all this bartering, Spain has seen other nations gain control of the sections of North Africa immediately adjacent to her shores and of vital concern to her. Spain therefore registered vigorous protests, and to bring quiet, France sought to her a slice of northern Morocco opposite Gibraltar and surrounding Tangier. This was in November, 1912 and is the only tangible prize Spain has gained out of the North African grab bag.

France and Spain proceeded to revise their method of governing Tangier, concluding on Dec. 18, 1920, the Tangier convention. Despite the cold reception the United States and other interested powers gave this convention, the method of governance, which it sets up, exists to this day.

Italy Not Pleased

This method of government did not and does not please Italy. Italy, although a signatory to the original Act of Algiers, was refused admission to the conference which drew up the Tangier Convention.

Moreover, this system has not satisfied Spain. Under it the Governor of Tangier is French and a French controller is in charge of customs collection. Spain, at various times, has demanded its complete withdrawal of England and France from Tangier.

Italy will be admitted to the coming conference in Paris. She is demanding at the very least, that an Italian commissioner participate in the joint government of the city of Tangier, and that an Italian military attaché have some voice in the control of the Straits of Gibraltar. She also wants to recognize the status of her citizens in Tangier and have certain desert oases allotted to her caravans.

These are some of the conflicting interests to be harmonized at Paris. The State Department has issued a warning that it reserves the right to refuse adherence to the results of the conference.

Note Causes No Surprise

By Wireless to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

LONDON—Ronald Campbell and I. Kirkpatrick, British representatives at the forthcoming Paris conference,



GIOVANNI GIOLITTI, Who Spoke in the Chamber of Deputies Against Benito Mussolini's New Electoral Law.

TREND TOWARD BULKY COLLEGE CAUSES REVOLT

Greatness Depends on Quality, Not Quantity, Says Dr. Holt at Harvard

"If I should be asked to name the chief fault of the American colleges today," declared Dr. Hamilton Holt, president of Rollins college in Florida, at a meeting of the Harvard Teachers' Association, "I would hesitatingly say it is the insatiable impulse to expand materially."

"The things that make a college great," he continued, "are the quality of those who teach, the quality of those who are taught, and the quality of the place where the teaching is done. Under the policy of haphazard expansion for its own sake, our student body is not better but only more numerous, our buildings are temporary and inharmonious, and our professors are underpaid and over-studied."

The effort to provide increased physical facilities for a rapidly increasing student body places a serious strain upon college budgets. Professors and trustees which induces them to skimp on outlays for professors, he added.

Decries Lecture System

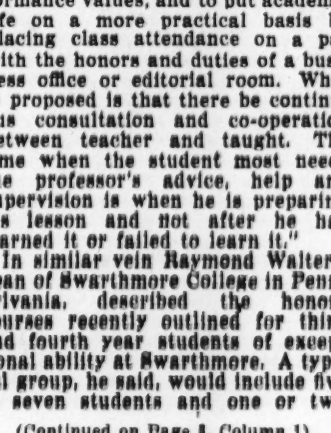
"We thus see most of our colleges and universities spreading the professor thinner and thinner over the student body, until often 50 or 100 men attend a single recitation. Or worse yet, the recitation system develops into the lecture system, which in my opinion is the worst method ever attempted to instruct youth."

Dr. Holt criticized the tendency to swamp professors with such large classes that only the lecture method could be used and deplored the attitude of college presidents who try to compel every instructor to be also a research scholar. In contrast he told how students in Rollins follow the "conference plan."

"The purpose of this innovation," he explained, "is to substitute learning values for perfunctory task performance values, and to put academic life on a more practical basis by placing class attendance on a par with the honors and duties of a business office or editorial room. What is proposed is that there be continuous consultation and co-operation between teacher and taught. The time when the student must needs the professor's advice, help and supervision is when he is preparing his lesson and not after he has learned it or failed to learn it."

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Happy Valley Justifies Its Name

Under the guidance of community planners a new Tennessee city is arising. Its development will be outlined

Monday

SOVIET SCHEME TO DISARM SEEN AS FANTASTIC

Reduction of Armaments
Urged by Germany-Security
Committee's Resolutions

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GENEVA—The speech made by the Russian delegate before the Preparatory Disarmament Commission, calling for immediate disarmament, was listened to in complete silence. The truculent tone in which it was delivered evidently offended the members who consider the Soviet scheme fantastic and impossible. He made one good point when he touched on the difficulty of defining an aggressive act as distinguished from a defensive war, and his criticism of the security pacts as aimed at third parties brought up Nicholas Politie, who pointed out that in pacts of non-aggression and mutual assistance like that of Locarno, the contracting parties could only call on one another for assistance in the event of reciprocal aggression. Therefore, they were in no sense military alliances, but strictly in accordance with the spirit of the covenant of the League.

"All-in" Arbitration
At the same time Mr. Politie maintained that the draft treaties presented to the Security Committee did not meet the demand of certain countries for security, for he believes that the only solution was to be found in the "all-in" compulsory arbitration.

After a few remarks from Count von Bernstorff stressing once more the German view as to the importance of the reduction of armaments for the security of nations, the commission accepted the resolutions of the Security Committee and adjourned till Monday. The most important part of the commission's work is now finished. There remains the consideration of the Russian proposal which, however, is likely to be rejected at one sitting, and as there seems no general desire to discuss the draft convention on disarmament the work of the Preparatory Commission will not, it is thought, last beyond the end of next week.

American Viewpoint
The Commission would of course wait the arrival of Admiral Jones if he desires to make any statement as to the views of his Government. America's offer to enter into a general treaty for the renunciation of war is regarded as addressed to the League of Nations collectively. Whether it will be possible for the League to make a joint reply or not, it is felt that each member of the League should give its most serious consideration, for apart from any idea of America joining the League, which is not regarded as possible, it is realized that its appearance on the international stage at this juncture as a guarantor of peace is an event of first class importance.

How to Utilise American Plan
Nothing must be done to cool down America on this question is the feeling here, but men who turn with relief to it as an escape from the long barren discussions on security and disarmament are still puzzled to know how to put it to practical use. So set are the majority of nations here on practical results and clear-cut formulas for the definition of aggression that they do not see how a treaty for the renunciation of war is in itself to further the cause of peace. The fact is it is felt that Europe has

The fact is that Europe, it is felt has not yet reached the stage in which it considers war impossible; on the contrary it cannot escape from the idea that war is a legitimate means of settling disputes, although everything must be done to prevent it for it is realized it is disastrous to everyone.

Europe's "Practical Outlook"

This difference between the idealistic viewpoint of America and the more practical outlook of Europe affords the real explanation of the controversy concerning aggressive war. But so strong is the general determination that everything should be done to enlist the help and sympathy of the United States in the great work of organizing peace that there is little doubt that the gap between the two viewpoints will be closed by members of the League dropping their scruples about the necessity for a definition of aggressive war.

In the meantime those nations, like Great Britain, Italy, Germany and Japan, which are not in favor of compulsory arbitration for political questions, are naturally pleased with the American conclusions on this point. The British are particularly gratified because their representative, Lord Cusheuden, recently drew a sharp distinction between the functions of arbitration and conciliation, reserving the first for purely justiciable questions.

Moreover, since the other nations, owing to British opposition to the arbitration of political disputes are now coming round to the view that nothing is to be gained by insisting on "all-in" arbitration, the long-drawn-out controversy on this question seems approaching a close. Nor does there seem any answer to the American argument that since 17 American republics, League members, are prepared to enter into a treaty for the renunciation of war as an instrument of national policy, there could be no objection to the other states doing the same. In short the argument for the success of the American plan are more hopeful than they have ever been.

IBN SAUD CHECKS RAID BY TRIBESMEN INTO STATE OF IRAK

BAGDAD (P)—News received here states that the intervention of Ibn Saud, King of Nejd and Hejaz, prevented a raid by Akhwan tribesmen into the neighboring state of Irak, which is under British mandate.

Learning that the leader of a powerful tribe had started with the intention of attacking the Irak frontier, Ibn Saud sent a special messenger and induced the leader to abandon the venture.

LONDON (P)—Bagdad dispatches saying that Ibn Saud had prevented a raid by a tribal leader on the Irak frontier are interpreted here as disposing of recent reports that Ibn Saud was supporting the raiders and had declared war on Irak, Transjordan and Kuwait, all under British mandate.

EMPLOYMENT GAINS SHOWN FOR NATION

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Employment in the Nation increased during February and is now the best since last November, according to announcement of the Bureau of Labor Statistics. During the month employment in manufactures rose 1.5 per cent and payroll totals increased 4.9 per cent.

The weighted index of employment for February is 85.5, compared with 84.3 for January, and 81.0 for February, 1927. Notable increases in employment were 9.5 per cent in automobiles, 3.3 in iron and steel, 16.5 in fertilizer, 13.8 in stoves, 4.1 in tires.

Party Campaign Gifts Hidden Through Loophole in the Law

Democratic and Republican Treasurers Had Compact
in 1923 Not to Report Contributions, Witnesses
Testify in Teapot Dome Oil Inquiry

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—A loophole in the law big enough for both national political parties to drive through with an entire year's campaign contributions unreported was exposed to the senatorial oil investigating committee. The existence of ambiguity in the federal requirement for filing campaign receipts and expenditures was known to the committee, but that both Republican and Democratic Parties had taken advantage of it in 1923, as charged in the testimony, had been unsuspected. The law was interpreted to demand reports only in campaign years.

W. W. Marsh of Waterloo, Ia., then Democratic treasurer, was pictured as having told Fred W. Upham, Republican treasurer, that he was not going to report the Democratic contributions for 1923, and Mr. Upham decided to follow the same course. As interpreted by one of the witnesses, Mr. Upham's confidential clerk, it was a virtual agreement, and members of the senatorial committee so regarded it.

Large Contributions Expected
The reason attributed to the Democratic treasurer was that his party had a big deficit, as had the Republican Party, and that he expected to clean it up by obtaining a few large contributions, for which he wished no publicity. The Republican Party deficit at that time was estimated by another witness as somewhere between \$100,000 and \$200,000.

The year 1923 was the year of the distribution of the Sinclair Liberty Bonds in exchange for dummy contributions to the Republican Party, search for which brought the Senate investigation here. After this development, Mr. Marsh was summoned to appear before the committee in Washington next Wednesday. He replied at once to the testimony regarding his reported conversation with Mr. Upham by giving a statement to the press denying it.

The witnesses who testified of the collaboration of the two party treasurers were Irl G. Hipsley, Mr. Upham's chief secretary, and A. V. Leonard, who served him in a confidential capacity. Mr. Hipsley said it was he who made up Mr. Upham's reports as party treasurer which were filed with the clerk of the House of Representatives.

Friendly With Mr. Upham
He stated that Mr. Marsh and Mr. Upham were good friends and that occasionally when Mr. Marsh passed through the city he stopped to pay Mr. Upham a visit or telephone him. Mr. Upham mentioned to him several times, the witness said, that Mr. Marsh was not planning to make a 1923 report.

"The way the law was then," said Mr. Hipsley, "was that when two or more members of Congress or a President is elected the treasurer of the national committee shall file with the clerk of the House of Representatives a detailed statement of receipts and expenditures. After the close of the 1922 campaign the last report closed the treasurer's records and they would not be opened officially again until some state had a primary; in other words there was a gap there, and that covered the year 1923."

Peter Norbeck (R.), Senator from South Dakota, who is here with Senator P. Nye (R.), Senator from North Dakota, conducting the hearings, interposed a question.

Information Kept From Public

"The loophole in the law was there," he asked, "and the Democratic treasurer suggested to the Re-

publican treasurer that advantage should be taken of it to keep that information from the public as to that year, and the public never did get it."

"The public never did get it," replied the man who made out the Republican reports.

Mr. Leonard gave supporting testimony regarding the reputed Marsh plan and purpose.

If the committee ran across no further Sinclair Liberty bonds from the Continental Trading Corporation deal, the day's results strengthened its opinion that \$25,000 of them were explained in the contribution of that amount credited to the local Republican organization by the National Party records, but denied by local Republican officials.

Also a handful of witnesses testified to making smaller contributions to the party than they had been credited with on its books. Committee members felt that a small amount of the bonds had been sold, the proceeds turned over to the party and some of these men, unknown to them, had been written down as party contributors to cover the transactions.

Tells of Mr. Hays's Dealings
The amount of bonds sent here was \$60,000. Of this \$25,000 has been accounted for by James A. Patten, who bought that amount and gave it to a hospital, \$35,000 directly or indirectly by B. A. Eckhart, and \$25,000 as suspected by the committee in the disavowed county contribution. That would leave only \$4,000 in the air, and the committee did not expect to be able to get a much closer check.

Rivaling in interest what had taken place at the inquiry in the federal building during the day was the headline testimony by James P. Connerly, Chicago coal man, long time friend and business associate of Will H. Hays, the former chairman of the Republican Party.

Mr. Connerly stated that Mr. Hays had speculated in Sinclair oil stock. "Upon whose recommendation did you and Mr. Hays make purchases of Sinclair Consolidated?" he was asked.

"I would think you would say his (Sinclair's) recommendation to me," "You had previously, in answer to a question of mine, stated that the oil stock was bought by Hays on your recommendations?"

"Yes, it was after my getting the tip from Sinclair himself."

Handled Market Transactions
Mr. Hays handled some or all of his stock market transactions through Mr. Connerly and at the time of the Sinclair Liberty bond transactions in the Republican Party, Mr. Hays's account with Mr. Connerly was about \$100,000 short, the latter testified. The stock market adven-

tures of Mr. Hays had proved very unfortunate, he said.

Mr. Connerly testified that he had loaned Mr. Hays \$20,000 or \$30,000 in securities, which he loaned later Mr. Hays used to make up the total of \$25,000, which he sent to Mr. Sinclair out of his own resources. This move, as Mr. Hays has testified, was made to make good on Mr. Sinclair's advance to the Republican Party. Mr. Connerly said he had himself taken Mr. Hays's \$25,000 to Mr. Sinclair and had urged Mr. Sinclair to return the \$25,000 to Mr. Hays. In this he was moved to protect Mr. Hays's account with himself, which was in precarious circumstances, owing to the falling off of the stock market.

When Mr. Hays paid back to Mr. Connerly the loan he had obtained in order to give \$25,000 to Mr. Sinclair the securities returned by Mr. Hays were identical ones which he had previously obtained from Mr. Connerly, the latter testified.

SOVIET PRESS HOLDS ARRESTS JUSTIFIABLE

German Ambassador Inter-
venes in Engineers' Incident

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

MOSCOW—The arrest of the six German engineers in connection with the alleged economic counter-revolutionary plot in the Donets basin has caused a serious strain on Soviet-German relations, as evidenced by the action of the German Government in breaking off the economic negotiations proceeding at Berlin. The engineers, of whom four are the employees of the German General Electric Company are held in prison in the Markovo district, and as far as known no definite charges have yet been preferred against them.

The right of habeas corpus does not exist in Russia, so the action of the Soviet authorities is quite legal, if not harmonizing with western judicial practices. The Soviet press emphasizes the desire to continue in good relations and economic co-operation with Germany, but simultaneously insists that the arrest of the engineers was justified in view of the seriousness of the alleged plot.

The German Ambassador here, Count Brockdorf-Prantzau, has seen Georgi Tchitcherin on the question of the engineer's arrest, and, according to a Soviet semi-official statement, Mr. Tchitcherin declared that the engineers were arrested, according to the Soviet law, and any attempt to influence the Soviet court were doomed to failure in advance.

CONFIDENCE VOTED IN SOFIA GOVERNMENT

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

SOFIA—The prospect of the fall of the Laptcheff Cabinet, which has been impending for 10 days, passed late last evening when, after two days' parliamentary debates on the question of the foreign loan authorized by the League of Nations, the majority of the deputies voted confidence in the Government. It is the first time in five years that all the eight opposition parties united in action against the Government.

To receive the loan Bulgaria must accept foreign control and change the national bank into a stock company.

TWO-PART RATE FOR FARM POWER POLICY OFFERED

Development of Rural Use
of Electricity Sought
by New Plan

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—A statement of fundamental policies involved in extending electric power service into rural areas was submitted to the quarterly meeting of the New England Council here by Samuel Ferguson of the Hartford Electric Light Company, Hartford, Conn., in a form likely to interest farmers and power men outside New England as well as in the area for which it was especially drawn.

The farm power committee, headed by Mr. Ferguson, presented these fundamentals, in part, as follows: "It is not economically sound that the rural user should be permanently served at a loss with consequent burden to other consumers, nor does the rural customer desire such a subsidy."

"This involves one of two alternatives, either the rural customer shall use a sufficient excess of current over the average use to carry the excess line costs, or he should pay the fixed charges on the excess of line cost which his service requires. It is not essential that the rural customer should pay his full cost from the start, provided his business can be built up to self-sustaining proportions within a reasonable period."

"To develop the business, it is essential that a low price be offered for use of current in excess of the average used by the urban customer. This makes essential the use of a two-part rate having a low energy charge."

"It is preferable that the customer should not pay any part of the cost of the line extension because his

available funds should be conserved for the purchase of electrically operated labor-saving machinery."

The next meeting of the New England conference will be held in Portland, Me., and the council decided.

FRONTIER RAID RUMORS DENIED

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JERUSALEM—It is officially stated here that there is no foundation for the alarmist reports circulated recently regarding the presence on the Transjordan frontier of raiding parties from Nejd.

British airplanes, however, are still reconnoitering the Akaba and Maan districts to find out whether there are any raiding parties in the vicinity.

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Indeed, from a utilitarian point of view as well, slip covers are indispensable, for they protect fine upholstery—keep it like new. When you can secure good covers for only \$10.98 it is real economy! These are guaranteed tub proof and sun proof. You can buy them in many attractive striped effects.

Trend of Colleges to Bulkiness Is Chief Fault, Declares Dr. Holt

(Continued from Page 1)

faculty members "meeting in an attractive conference room with easy-chair informality."

Outline of New System

"The professor calls upon Mr. Brown or Miss Smith, and there follows the reading of a paper on some one of the assigned topics for the week representing a good many hours of delving into first-hand sources in the college library," he said. "All in the group have worked up each topic and they respond with criticism and debate, usually of the liveliest sort. For two hours and often longer this goes on. Miles removed from routine class recitation is the useful give-and-take of the conference group, with the professor serving not as a schoolmaster among pupils or as an oracular lecturer, but as an elder scholar among younger scholars."

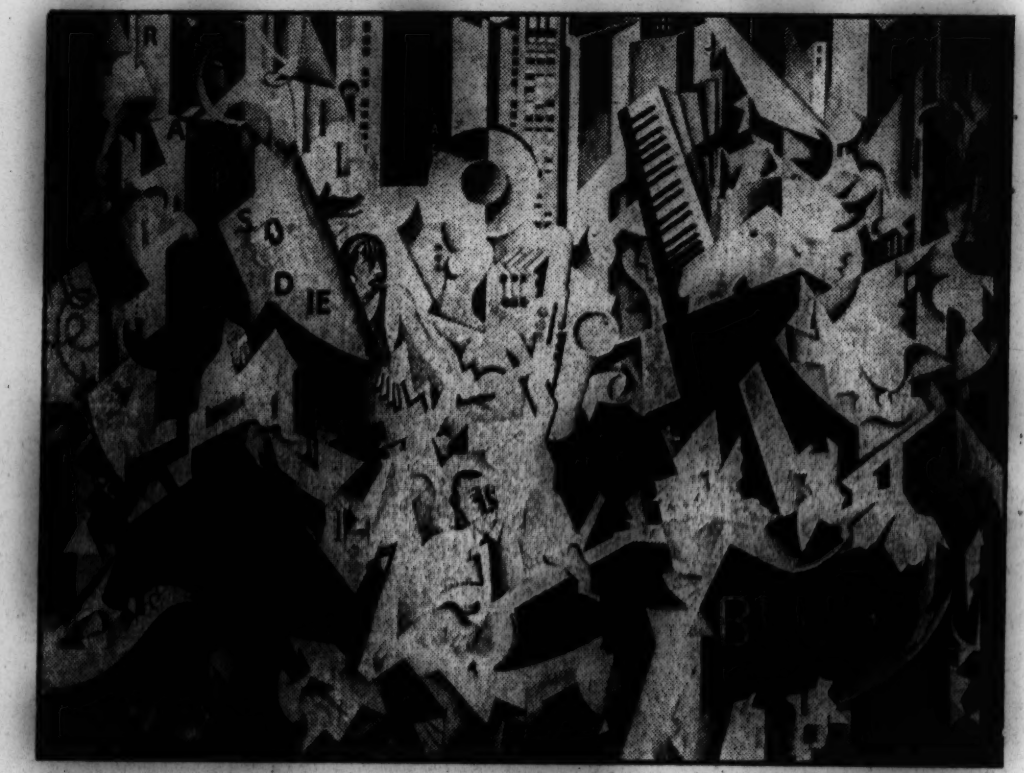
Dr. J. Edgar Park, president of Wheaton College, Norton, Mass., declared that whatever may be its defects, American college education

does impress the student that "the portals of knowledge open only in response to exertion."
College also impresses upon the student a great distaste for the parade of scholarship," he added. "If you know anything you are at liberty to use it, but to not talk about it!"

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... the Parlante fiddle shank method is patented, so that no other shoe has this perfectly fitting arch... these shoes are exclusive with White's in Boston.
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An interpretation of the "Rhapsody in Blue," painted by Earl Horder
In any discussion of the future of American music, George Gershwin's "Rhapsody in Blue" sooner or later becomes the center of controversy. Many believe it to be the first significant departure in the establishment of a new school of composition. Certainly it is among the most ambitious and successful of all experiments in the American idiom.
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ESCH REJECTED BY SENATE, 39-29, FOR I. C. C. POST

Lake Cargo Coal Rate an
Issue Against Nominee
of Mr. Coolidge

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—The lake cargo coal rate issue has resulted in the rejection by the Senate of another appointee to the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Last session the Senate refused to approve the selection of Cyrus Woods of Pennsylvania, on the ground he was unfavorable to Southern coal interests. This session this same Southern leadership has succeeded in defeating another commissioner named by President Coolidge, John S. Esch of Wisconsin, who has already served one term on the commission and who, while a member of Congress, was one of the authors of the Federal Transportation Act.

The charge against Mr. Esch was he had reversed his decision in the rate controversy from one favoring the Southern producers to one giving Northern mines lower rates on coal hauls to lake ports.

Rejected 39 to 29
In the final vote on his confirmation he was rejected by a 39-to-29 count.

Leading the contest against the Esch confirmation were Carter Glass (D.), Senator from Virginia; James A. Reed (D.), Senator from Missouri; M. M. Neely (D.), Senator from West Virginia; and Albin Barkley (D.), Senator from Kentucky. James Watson (R.), Senator from Indiana, and Simeon D. Pess (R.), Senator from Ohio, chairmen and ranking majority member of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee, defended Mr. Esch.

Lengthy hearings before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee on Mr. Esch's position preceded the extended executive session contest in the Senate.

Mr. Esch emphatically denied he

had changed his position due to pressure from the Administration and Northern coal interests.

Two Issues Raised
Involved in the contest against Mr. Esch were also his association with the Esch-Cummins Railroad Act and farm relief issue.

The Progressives, led by Robert M. La Follette (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, and Smith Brookhart (R.), Senator from Iowa, opposed Mr. Esch on the ground that he was unfriendly to agricultural interests and favorable to the railroads. The Senate vote was characterized by Mr. Neely as "an emphatic warning that the Senate will not tolerate the packing of these important commissions by President Coolidge in favor of Pennsylvania or any other section or in favor of any particular interests in the country."

The result of the rejection, Mr. Esch held, "will tend to destroy the independence of this great governmental agency."

PLANTS FERTILIZED BY USING FIBER POTS

MIAMI, Fla.—Small fiber pots, composed of moss and other fertilizing waste material, will become a great boon to horticulturists of South Florida in transplanting small potted growths, according to Glenn H. Curtis, who recently set out 20,000 papyrus plants in this manner.

"It is the most recent development in horticulture," Mr. Curtis said, "and is made of moss and other waste materials with high fertilizing values. The pots holding the young plants are set out with the loss reduced to a minimum from transplanting. After the potted plants are set in the ground and watered, the roots go through the walls of the pots which dissolve and form a fertilizer for the young plant."

NEW ARGENTINE ENVOY

BUENOS AIRES (AP)—Dr. Emanuel Maibran, present Argentine Ambassador to Chile, has been appointed ambassador to the United States. He succeeds Honorio Pueyrredon, who resigned his post while he was at Havana as chairman of the Argentine delegation to the Pan-American Congress because that body would not heed his insistence upon question of tariffs between the nations of the Americas.

ANGLO-AMERICAN NAVAL HOLIDAY NOW ADVOCATED

London Times Supports Pro-
fessor's Plan Made for Sus-
pending Shipbuilding

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—A proposal made by William I. Hull, professor of history and economics at Swarthmore College, for a British and American naval holiday and the entire suspension of new building until 1931, or preferably for 10 years, was published in a letter in The Times, which approves in an editorial entitled "A Strong Appeal."

The Times agrees with Professor Hull that "twentieth century statecraft and civilization rest upon a more rational and solid basis than that of the past," and that the "advent of an Egyptian Cabinet composed mainly of extremists precludes any idea of an early resumption of negotiations for an Anglo-Egyptian settlement. The Foreign Office, however, does not wish to prejudice the case and will await developments from Cairo, where the British will maintain the status quo reached in 1922 when Egypt was granted its first installment of independence."

Interest here now centers on the question as to who will be the next Egyptian Minister in London, succeeding Gen. Aziz Izzet Pasha, who has resigned. The hope is expressed in some quarters that the choice will fall on Abdul Khalek Swaraz Pasha, who made a most favorable impression during the recent negotiations.

WOMEN SHOWER BILLS ON SENATORS

PARIS (AP)—Fifty French suffragists interrupted the session of the Senate last night and showered protests in the form of handbills upon the heads of the Senators. A Senator was outlining the army reform plan. As he finished a voice from the gallery said: "We protest. It is useless to adopt these bills. If women had the vote, war would be abolished."

PRINCESS MARY ON VISIT TO EGYPT

BY WIRELESS TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
CAIRO—Prof. George Reiner yesterday showed Princess Mary around the Harvard expedition's excavations at Giza, in which the royal visitor displayed a lively interest. The Princess's suite is to leave for Khartoum, whence she will make a leisurely return journey down the Nile, visiting everything of interest en route.

The Princess's visit here is very informal. There are no official entertainments arranged, excepting King Fuad's banquet on March 31.

WARSAW TO HAVE CHEVROLET PLANT

BY CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
WARSAW—The correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor learns authoritatively that General Motors has concluded arrangements

to assemble the new Chevrolet model in Warsaw, as the 72 per cent increase in automobile import duties, effective March 15, seriously interferes with importations of completed automobiles and practically compels foreign manufacturers to assemble their cars here if they desire to maintain their position in the Polish market.

General Motors is the first foreign company to decide to equip a Polish automobile factory.

EGYPTIAN CABINET LARGELY EXTREMISTS

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—The advent of an Egyptian Cabinet composed mainly of extremists precludes any idea of an early resumption of negotiations for an Anglo-Egyptian settlement. The Foreign Office, however, does not wish to prejudice the case and will await developments from Cairo, where the British will maintain the status quo reached in 1922 when Egypt was granted its first installment of independence.

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HOUSE IS URGED TO LET J. M. BECK RETAIN HIS SEAT

Elections Committee Says
Pennsylvanian Entitled
to Serve Term

WASHINGTON (AP)—Holding that men who have been chosen as representatives in Congress should not be excluded unless their cases present a clear violation of the Constitution, a House elections committee has recommended that James M. Beck be permitted to retain his seat as a Republican Representative from Pennsylvania. Mr. Beck was elected to succeed William S. Vare, whose right to sit in the Senate has been contested on the ground that his campaign expenditures were excessive.

The report, signed by six Republicans and one Democratic member of the committee, was accompanied by a minority report which presented the contentions of two Democratic committeemen that the Pennsylvania was not an inhabitant of Pennsylvania in the constitutional sense at the time of his election.

The majority report declared that "we must rely upon the integrity, the patriotism and the good sense of the electors in the various districts with respect to the choice of a fit membership in the House of Representatives."

ARCTIC CONGRESS PLANNED IN RUSSIA

LENINGRAD (AP)—The Russian official news agency, Tass, is authority for an announcement that representatives of 19 countries, including the United States will participate in an international Arctic congress to begin here June 17.

The congress will be inaugurated, it is said, by Dr. Fridtjof Nansen, the Arctic explorer, as president, under the auspices of "The International Society for Research in the Arctic Regions by Means of Airships." After the close of the congress the members will undertake an excursion to Murmansk and Alexandrovsk, Russian settlements, under the Arctic circle, with a view to inspecting suitable places for airplane bases and landing mats for dirigibles.

Radical Reforms Proposed in Inspection Along Borders

Report of Survey of Customs and Immigration Needs
Made—Five-Year Construction Program, to
Cost \$3,069,800, Is Laid Out

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—Proposals that will transform customs and immigration inspection along Canadian and Mexican borders are submitted by James L. Hughes, district assistant commissioner of immigration at Philadelphia, and H. A. Benner, chief of inspection division of customs bureau, detailed to the survey to the secretaries of the Treasury and Labor.

Chief of the proposals is a five-year \$3,069,800 construction program to house in common buildings all federal border inspectors, to bring inspectors direct to the international boundary at main international highways, with authority of the Government to close subsidiary highways to international traffic.

Moderate Cost Estimated
After dwelling on the importance of the two services dealing with revenue collection and prevention of smuggling of goods and aliens, the report points out that plans for permanent joint buildings and quarters would cost only one-half of one per cent of the customs receipts a year, or in a five-year program slightly more than \$600,000 a year.

Border guards at present are found enduring "unsatisfactory, not to say degrading living conditions," while the public, according to the report, are everywhere on the bor-

der being subjected to "inconvenience, discomfort, embarrassment and indignity," which has given rise to protests. Owing to lack of proper facilities, the surveyors find revenue being lost to the Government, with "what is probably worse," the "unspoken resentment of an outraged public," which destroys attempts at co-operation.

Inspection Without Protection
At Rouse's Point, N. Y., motor tourists on a rainy day are now forced to open luggage and bags without protection from the elements before a crowd of bystanders, it is reported. In the last fiscal year a total of 7,840,000 automobiles and 50,928,000 persons entered the United States by highway through the border ports, and generally encountered such unsheltered inspection conditions as these.

The survey was ordered by the departments concerned, it is said, "to determine desirability of the erection of buildings by the Government to provide customs and immigration inspection facilities on highways crossing the international boundaries and to develop a standard type or types of such buildings."

The report states that the basic findings recorded are applicable to all international points. Accordingly a list of sites of proposed buildings is submitted in border towns running from Lubeck, Me., across the Canadian border; and back along the Mexican border to Douglas, Ariz., with estimates of costs at each place.

The Relation of Education and Income

A series of daily articles based on a
study of the cash value of education.

XII. Part 2—Incomes in Selected Vocations

By EVERETT W. LORD

Dean, College of Business Administration, Boston University

(Copyright, 1928, by Everett W. Lord)

IN BUSINESS we have the widest range of occupations and the widest variations in income. Many of the occupations now claim the dignity of professions and require for their successful practice an education no less extensive. The financial returns average higher than in other groups, with the exception of those of lawyers.

In this field the number of returns enables us to present median figures for three age groups—Young, from 21 to 35; Middle, from 36 to 50, and Mature, over 50.

The following table is of median incomes:

| Occupation | Young | Middle | Mature |
|---------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Bank teller | \$2,400 | \$3,000 | \$3,700 |
| Bank cashier | 2,500 | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| Bond salesman | 3,000 | 4,000 | 5,000 |
| Real estate broker | 3,500 | 5,000 | 10,000 |
| Buyer (Dept. store) | 2,800 | 4,000 | 5,000 |
| Advertising manager | 3,500 | 7,000 | 10,000 |
| Advertising writer | 2,000 | 3,000 | 5,000 |
| Chain store manager | 1,500 | 2,400 | 3,000 |
| Accountant (public) | 5,000 | 7,500 | 10,000 |

Highest Incomes
The highest incomes included in the Alpha Kappa Psi study were nearly all in business occupations. Among them were:

| | |
|---------------------------------|----------|
| Undertaker, 45 years old | \$24,000 |
| Real estate | 55,000 |
| Bank president | 25,000 |
| Certified public accountant, 38 | 22,000 |
| Cotton-seed merchant, 56 | 61,000 |

In this study, the number of returns from men in business occupations far exceeded returns from all others combined, reaching approximately 6400 out of a total of 7396; but these included large numbers from clerks and minor employees whose work is on the border line between industry and business. Of returns from men actually in positions of recognized standing—from business men, in a word—there can be counted some 1750, of whom more than 1100 are college graduates and 250 others with a year or more of college training.

That the difficult demands of business can be met only by men of broad education is thus once more demonstrated.

Transportation Important

The occupations listed in the field of transportation are comparatively few, but economically of first importance. With the great development of commerce, transportation has become an essential feature of our social organization.

While it is true that the cost of transporting goods sometimes exceeds the cost of their production, the vital importance of place economy, of having goods where they are needed, may warrant this addition to the cost; but every reduction in cost of transportation is immediately reflected in increased prosperity.

Transportation men are in general well paid for the service they render, though here, as elsewhere, there are many grades of employment—all the way from the deck hand on a coasting steamer to the captain of a liner or from the baggage man in the railway station to the president of the road.

In America today transportation interests are largely limited to land traffic. The most attractive positions are in railroad, street railway and motortruck systems, in the business and management departments.

Many employees in transportation systems are technically in the industrial division and are paid accordingly.

Varied Occupations
Among positions reported, the following may be listed:

| Occupation | Age | Median |
|-------------------------|-----|--------|
| Locomotive engineer | 38 | \$2450 |
| Railway conductor | 47 | 2500 |
| Train dispatcher | 40 | 3000 |
| Traffic manager | 45 | 3000 |
| Manager, street railway | 51 | 3000 |
| Railway telegrapher | 32 | 1600 |

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Music News of the World

Handel and Wolf Revivals

By ADOLF WEISSMANN

IT CANNOT be denied that the Handel revival which, after the war, started from the little university town of Göttingen, is now subsiding. When some music lovers, led by Dr. Oscar Hagen, decided to restore the old Handel opera to the stage, they were actuated by the necessity of providing the German nation with art able to counteract the depressing effects of the war.

The Handel revival, which developed with great rapidity, did not fail to interest the general public, the more so as "Julius Caesar," the first example of the rediscovered Handel, showed a certain variety which nobody had guessed. To this may be added the pleasure given by the singers, who had the great advantage of finding, in beautiful arias, food for coloratura and other bel canto singing. There were, however, some people, including the writer of these lines, who doubted whether the Handel revival really deserved this name and would keep pace with the exigencies of our time. Perhaps this new revival was the first prelude of a new renaissance.

It is always difficult to recover the art of the past. Our ears have gone through so many experiences that, after all, we are not able to enjoy the sonority that delights the hearers of, say, 200 years ago. Even Bach's high trumpets are not very pleasant to the ears of a present-day audience. But the substance of Bach's art is such that, after all, we are consoled for certain deficiencies in sonority by the greatness of the whole. Opera, however, is quite a different thing. The man who listens to a work of the past in the concert hall adopts an attitude different from that of the operagoer. The latter cannot help hearing with the ears of the present time. He is not ready to pardon the composer, even the great Handel, for annoying him with bad sound.

Now certainly Handel, when composing his operas, aimed at entertaining his hearers and at providing them with the greatest possible pleasure in sound. But the means at his disposal were such as to limit his activity to the period in which his works were born. The male soprano of that period cannot be replaced by the singers of our time without a complete transformation of the atmosphere in which this opera moved.

The Municipal Opera House had accepted for performance Handel's "Erzio," certainly one of the weaker works of the great master; for the plot, though rich in incident, is nothing to the period of our time. There is a certain resemblance to some scenes and characters of Verdi's "Aida," but this comparison alone shows the great difference that exists between the Handel and the Verdi operas.

Cuts Made in Score

Franz Nothoff, who is devoted to the task of reviving Handel, has made great cuts in a score which, if given in its full length, would take four or five hours to perform. In the present arrangement the opera lasts only two hours. But even this seems too long for the average operagoer, who expects a certain development of drama on the stage. Here the aria reigns undisputed. The recitativo, designed to explain what is happening, having been reduced to the utmost, is dull and dry.

And how can these arias, which, after awhile, begin to bore the hearer in spite of their melodic beauty, be sung in the style imagined by Handel? It is impossible to be able to avoid harmonic monotony by changing the keys of the arias, thus contrasting them with one another. But it is not possible to change the rhythmic movement. Now it must be said that every aria has a rhythm of its own, the present age, in which less has done so much to destroy the values of the past, cannot be won back to the monotonous two- and three-parted movement of Handel's time. Among the singers, the Russian Basses and the tenor Josef Burgwinkel were certainly the best, though not quite equal to their task.

Hugo Wolf's "Corregidor"

Feb. 22 was the twenty-fifth anniversary of Hugo Wolf, who passed away before seeing his fame established, but had a full realization of what he had accomplished. Of course, he could not foresee the great change brought about by his work, to which the culture as well as the crisis of the Lied with piano accompaniment is due. By introducing the leitmotif into the Lied and by making it more intellectual, Hugo Wolf gave the signal for that refined song, which, in its aim of setting to music every line, ray, every word of the poet, lost the chance of synthesizing the mood of the poem in a higher form.

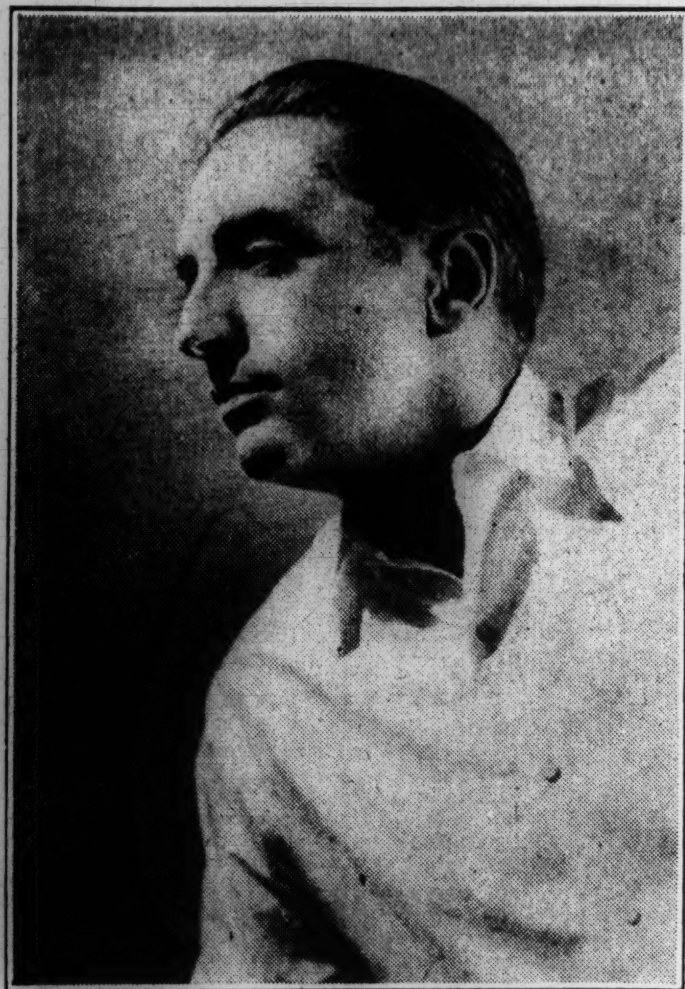
Certainly Hugo Wolf often succeeded in attaining that synthesis by his genius, but there are certain critical moments in his compositions in which the human voice, limited to a new recitativo, is led into that territory which became so dangerous to most of the composers who adopted his methods. For it is obvious that in modern music, with its interesting tendencies, the Lied is the least successful achievement. So we see that Hugo Wolf, one of the most popular song writers of the past century, who lived on the borderline of two periods, is an epoch-making, but also a destructive influence.

Wolf's Only Opera

A curious fact, however, is that Hugo Wolf's only opera, "Corregidor," has never reached the world outside Germany and Austria, and that even in these countries this opera, though loved by many people, has never found a permanent place in the repertory. Let us add that the plot of "Corregidor" is the same that inspired Manuel de Falla when composing his ballet, "The Three Corners of the World," which, thanks to Diaghilev and the Russian Ballet, scored a great success. After all, it is really Spanish, though we may find some traces of Stravinsky in it. Hugo Wolf in his "Spanish Liedersbuch" was as far from Spain as it is

possible to get. Wolf contented himself with seasoning his music with what he considered to be Spanish color. This certainly sounds well, without giving you the illusion of Spain.

When the Municipal Opera House, under the personal leadership of Bruno Walter, decided to revive Hugo Wolf's "Corregidor," it had to reckon with the new standpoint from which we view a work like this after so many years. The composer, who was a fervent Wagnerian, full of the "Mastersingers," tried to combine his song style with that of conversational opera in "Mastersingers."



EMERSON WHITHORNE

Whithorne's "Fata Morgana"

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

EMERSON WHITHORNE seems to have become assured that he is one of the leading composers of the Western Hemisphere. Accordingly, he has determined to put himself in connection with others on the front line of music in the Americas and to battle for the cause.

What cause? The modern movement. Whithorne recognizes that the rules of procedure of classic times are taking on essential changes. He realizes, too, that symphonic method must be a different thing in his own corner of civilization from what it is in other social orders. Wherefore he strives for a type of expression new in manner and fresh in material. Aware that tomorrow's repertory must contain works that speak for the twentieth century, and that certain of those must reveal the aspiration of the people of the United States, he listens closely to the voices right round him and diligently records their accents, cadences and modulations. He has taken part in instituting the Pan-American Association of Composers, accepting office as one of the vice-presidents, and he has gone about writing orchestral scores with greater vigor than ever.

An Indispensable Contributor

Whithorne, for one, does not look upon as the most audaciously original of the New York school of symphonists. Nor do I regard him as the most penetrating observer of the great American comedy or the most eloquent interpreter of the national thought among those who are doing things here in the art of tone. But to consider him a much-needed explorer of byways and an indispensable contributor to the story as a whole, his "New York Days and Nights," the "Pell Street" episode in particular, is a picture of exquisite verity, of Hogarthian humor. His "Saturday's Child"—well, I believe that this, along with places for voices and chamber orchestra of the same sort by certain other composers, will for a good while endure, to remind audiences of the period of after-war reconstruction, when composers had to economize on instruments and auditory space, in order to promulgate their message. A certain vigor and pathos, methinks, inheres in all such music and gives it permanence.

But Whithorne, like the rest of them, has returned to the full orchestra. Before me is a sheet of photographs, negatives, representing his latest manuscript, which bears the title, "Fata Morgana." For 52 pages the score rises, a continuous movement in the form of a symphonic poem. And now that I glance over these white notes, like characters in crayon on a classroom blackboard, I have a conviction of being in the presence of a strong individuality, if not in that of a revolutionist.

Rich Blending

Here is rich blending and careful balancing of sonorities. Here is tonal painting of high color, and at the same time of skillful draftsmanship. Here is perspective, and here is light and shade. Here, too, is modern feeling. Will the Philharmonic Orchestra bring out this American study next season? I should hope it did not ignore an opportunity of the kind. The formality of the piece should appeal to per-

style. Without filling the leitmotif with that substance which makes it so important for Wagner's music drama, he remains rather superficial. The allusions to Wagner are numerous, and so are the references to his own Lied. The libretto, written by Rosa Mayreder, is unsuitable for the stage. For all that, Wolf's music is charming and, at some points, even dramatic, so that an audience is gradually being won for it. The more so as Bruno Walter performed this work with such accuracy and expressive intensity that we may hope for a better fate for this very singular opera. The stage setting was excellent. Ernst Stern, known as an artist of great taste, and Carl Helms Martin, the producer, did their best to support the aims of Bruno Walter. Also the singers, on the whole, deserve much praise.

The Elgar Choir

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Hamilton, Ont.

LAST year the Elgar Choir tried the experiment of giving their two concerts with an interval of several weeks between them. It proved a successful innovation, and for their twenty-second season they decided to do the same thing. W. H. Hewlett, the conductor, also planned another change. He has been conducting the work of the choir to unaccompanied music for some time, but this year he selected as the main feature of his concerts "The Peasant Cantata" by Sebastian Bach, and in order to give it adequately, he had to organize and train an orchestra to accompany the performance. Of course, that was not altogether a difficult task in Hamilton, which has a small permanent orchestra of its own a few years ago. Mr. Hewlett carried through the extra work with success, and the second concert of the Elgar Choir turned out to be the most successful in recent years.

"The Peasant Cantata" shows Bach in a playful mood. It was written in 1742 as an act of homage to Carl Heinrich von Bielefeld, who was promoted to the position of Lord of the Manor. The libretto, supplied by Picander, deals with the rejoicing of the villagers and their good wishes to the new lord and his wife. Bach made use of folk melodies and many merry country dance tunes. This cantata was first given in Canada several seasons ago by the Mendelssohn Choir. Although the performance given by the Elgar Choir differed in proportions—the chorists number 147, or a hundred less than the Toronto organization—it would bear comparison in every other respect. The chorists sang with a clarity and joyousness that suited exactly the character of the cantata. They gave the work all the easy, lulling happiness that makes it so different from Bach's more deeply contemplative and intellectual compositions. The soloists here were Esther Dreier and Frederick Millar, the English bass.

A Scholarly Musician

The character of Mr. Hewlett's work as a conductor has become pretty well defined since he took over the Elgar Choir. He is a scholarly musician, and that side of his ability made itself felt in the presentation of the Bach cantata. Also he can handle numbers that call for delicacy of tonal coloring. Indeed, he delights in compositions that call for that type of finesse. He is less successful where dynamics are required, and when he has to build up highly emotional or colorful climaxes. For 1928, he had made a careful selection of compositions that were well within his scope. He made use of several arrangements by Hugh S. Robertson, the conductor of the Glasgow Choir. Few musicians understand better than Robertson the possibilities of the human voice when used in choral music. He is a master of lovely bits of tonal coloring. Mr. Hewlett has a feeling for Robertson's compositions, and made use of four of them—"An Eriksley Love Song," the Celtic Hymn for Outgoing of the Boat, "The Banks of Doon," one of the best versions of that old melody in existence, and "A Peat Fire Smoothing Prayer," into which Robertson has put the feeling of the lonely wind and the sea, so characteristic of the folk music of the Hebrides. Robertson's contribution shared with the cantata the honors of the programs.

An Interesting Novelty

An interesting novelty was the French-Canadian folk song, "O Little Rock," for which Dr. H. A. Pickers of the Mendelssohn Choir made the arrangement. "O Little Rock" is the oldest known of the native songs of Canada, dating from early in the eighteenth century. According to the legend, the poem was written by Cadieux, the trapper, on the banks of the St. Lawrence, and he intended it for a lament. Cadieux sacrificed himself for his companions near Calumet Island on the Ottawa River. When cut off by hostile Indians, he was surrounded and trapped, and he died before the Indians could bring him gun, so that his companions were able to shoot the rapids in safety. Unfortunately the music is less picturesque than the story, and the melody is a little flat. It is a pity that the song is not better known.

Bloch's "Schelomo"

Played in Cleveland

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CLEVELAND.—The outstanding feature of the latest concert by the Cleveland Orchestra under Nikolai Sokoloff was the first local performance of "Schelomo," by Ernest Bloch. Too much praise cannot be given to the soloist, Victor de Gomez, first cellist of the orchestra. With a big warm tone that easily is separated from the orchestral voices, there was in Mr. de Gomez' performance an ardor, a tragic emotion, that gave to this masterpiece of writing for a somewhat neglected solo instrument an interpretation that was wholly worthy.

The fourth Beethoven symphony was played with extraordinary finish and regard for the many ornamentations of its melodic score; yet without sacrificing the larger significance of its movements. The concert began with Glinka's gay overture to "Russian and Ludmilla," and ended with an altogether remarkable performance of the Second Rhapsody of Liszt, for which Sokoloff's ardent temperament, combined with his intellectual restraint, gives him just the right qualifications. The orchestral version used, that of Kari Meier-Berghaus, with stunning opportunity given to numerous solo instruments, was most effective.

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ture Now Are Merry Minded," by Benet, and the part songs, "All Through the Night" (Cyril Jenkins), "Thou Alone" (Larsen), "As the Moon's Soft Splendor" (Charles Wood) and "I Wrote Some Lines Once on a Time" (John Pointer).

Kiev and Brookline Contribute to Concert

Continuing his triumphant musical progress across America, Vladimir Horowitz made his first Boston appearance yesterday afternoon at the nineteenth Friday afternoon concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra, Serge Koussevitzky conducting. His performance in the Third Piano Concerto by Sergei Rachmaninoff provoked an extraordinary manifestation. The audience, not content with clapping its hands, stamped, cheered and finally rose to its collective feet in honor of the artist. Perhaps only those who are accustomed to the colossal calm of the Friday afternoon audience in Symphony Hall can appreciate fully the significance of the tribute. Since Mr. Horowitz's playing of this music in other cities has been amply reported in these columns, it is only necessary to say that he well deserved the plaudits of yesterday's audience.

The ovation for Mr. Horowitz had the effect of subordinating to an extent the success which was won by the Symphony in G minor of Daniel Gregory Mason. This was unfortunate, for Mr. Mason, a scholarly musician, is equally deserving in another way. The performance of the symphony, its first in Boston, was another example of Mr. Koussevitzky's readiness to give hearing to works by American composers. Mr. Mason, a native of Brookline, near Boston, is a member of the musical faculty of Columbia University, in New York. He is the author also of other orchestral compositions, chamber pieces, and several books on the history and appreciation of music. The symphony was written in 1914 and rewritten in 1921. Though it may be said to belong to the nineteenth century, it is well-made music, sonorous and agreeable to listen to. It shows melodic invention, mastery of the methods of composition and thorough understanding of the orchestra. Conductor and orchestra surely earned the gratitude of the composer, who was present to receive the applause for their brilliant exposition of his work.

The other novelty of the program was the second, entitled "Summer," of Vivid's series of concertos, "The Four Seasons," as edited by Mr. Molinari, who recently conducted all of them in St. Louis. The work heard yesterday is interesting as an excursion to one of the sources of modern orchestral music, and perhaps even more as an example of early program music. But as descriptive music it cannot be said that it is very impressive to the modern ear, accustomed to less naive means. Yet the music in itself is worth a hearing for its very simplicity and charm. The program concluded with the usual three excerpts from Berlioz's "The Damnation of Faust."

L. A. S.

Schuricht Resumes Baton in St. Louis

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ST. LOUIS.—Carl Schuricht resumed his guest conductorship of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra at the regular subscription concert of March 2 and 3. By request he gave the "Pathetic" Symphony of Tchaikovsky, which, by very individual modifications of tempo, and an imposing feeling for the drama of the composition, was lifted out of the rut of capellmeister interpretation. The only other purely orchestral number on the program was the Symphonic Poem "Vallt" by Smetana.

Jacques Thibaud played the "Symphonic Rhapsody" of Lalo superbly. He is one of the great violinists. At the Sunday afternoon concert, Madeleine Monnier played the Cello Concerto by Lalo. She has a large tone, and is a very talented player.

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Established 1874 NEW YORK

Holst's "Egdon Heath"

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

London

HOLST'S latest orchestral work, "Egdon Heath," was written, it is now scarcely necessary to say, for the New York Symphony Orchestra. The first performance in England followed that in New York after only a few hours' interval, at Cheltenham, the composer's native town. The Royal Philharmonic Society gave the first London performance on Feb. 23 at Queen's Hall, when those who understand the language of applause heard the audience say to the bowing composer: "We have a genuine admiration and affection for you and your music—particularly such works as 'The Planets,' the 'Hymn of Jesus,' and 'The Perfect Fool'—but after 'Egdon Heath' we feel rather like perfect fools, for with the best will in the world we simply cannot make head or tail of it."

A little more elaborately, professional criticism said very much the same thing. The general purport seemed to be increased rather than lessened by the subtitle "Homage to Thomas Hardy"—which words had the consent of the great writer himself—and the following extract from "The Return of the Native" printed in the score: "A place perfectly accords with man's nature—neither ghastly, hateful, nor ugly; neither commonplace, unmeaning, nor tame, but, like man, slighted and enduring; and withal singularly colossal and mysterious in its swarthy monotony."

Literature and Music

The average listener—who dearly loves his musical comforts and, as Cocteau says, likes to "recognize" what is familiar, hates to be disturbed, and is shocked by surprises—will, one fears, find this tone-picture of Egdon Heath anything but that of a place perfectly accordant with his nature. To him it will appear more like a deserted, musical no-man's-land covered with neatly arranged barbed-wire dissonances; time: 8 a. m. on a cold, foggy November morning.

Literature is the one art that is taken really seriously by the mass of educated English people, and perhaps this accounts for the persistence with which English composers go to literature in search of inspiration. But one still wonders why, particularly as even the least cultured never demand of music, as they do of painting, for example, that it shall be like something else. Of all artists the musician is freest from the tyranny of "representation." The graven imagery of material objects or emotions. His medium endows him with the privilege of using less fettered, more significant form and purer color for their own meaning. "Egdon Heath" would gain, not lose, if the composer scrapped his subtitle and literary quotation. He should have left such a subject to his colleague, John Ireland, whose art has more points of contact with Hardy than his own.

Strongly Individual

Even technically, composer and author are ill-matched. Holst handles his medium with quite exceptional skill; he has, as someone aptly said, a technical style, while on the other hand perhaps no great writer ever wielded a more clumsy technique than Hardy. Indeed, George Moore goes so far as to say that Hardy wrote the worst prose of the nineteenth century, and in "Conversations in Ebury Street" says he read the admired passage about the heath—from which Holst has taken his quotation—"with alarm."

"Wild regions of obscurity," cried Moore, to whom, obviously, this passage is a Hampstead Heath of bad style and even bad grammar. One stresses the literary aspect and association of Holst's "Egdon Heath" because, considering the work as a whole, it uncovers a basic aesthetic weakness.

The trained listener will find less difficulty in following the sound than the sense. To Philharmonic ears, perhaps, there is a certain dissonance, but those who have attended the International Festivals of Contemporary Music would probably classify the work as "soft." Few composers can present a musical statement with more directness than Holst. His "line" is as clear to the ear as that of Puccini is to the eye, and perhaps the very bareness and simplicity of "Egdon Heath" conceals from us that fuller meaning which would become apparent if we knew a little more of the composer's thought processes. Too often he has left us guessing. One has nothing but admiration for the skill of the polyphonic writing, and the treatment of the brass is an object lesson to the student. "Egdon Heath," whether it "comes off" or not, is an exceedingly individual work and a reminder that, whatever their shortcomings, English composers are free from the fallings born of cliques.

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Holst's "Egdon Heath"

By W. H. HADDON SQUIRE

London

HOLST'S latest orchestral work, "Egdon Heath," was written, it is now scarcely necessary to say, for the New York Symphony Orchestra. The first performance in England followed that in New York after only a few hours' interval, at Cheltenham, the composer's native town. The Royal Philharmonic Society gave the first London performance on Feb. 23 at Queen's Hall, when those who understand the language of applause heard the audience say to the bowing composer: "We have a genuine admiration and affection for you and your music—particularly such works as 'The Planets,' the 'Hymn of Jesus,' and 'The Perfect Fool'—but after 'Egdon Heath' we feel rather like perfect fools, for with the best will in the world we simply cannot make head or tail of it."

A little more elaborately, professional criticism said very much the same thing. The general purport seemed to be increased rather than lessened by the subtitle "Homage to Thomas Hardy"—which words had the consent of the great writer himself—and the following extract from "The Return of the Native" printed in the score: "A place perfectly accords with man's nature—neither ghastly, hateful, nor ugly; neither commonplace, unmeaning, nor tame, but, like man, slighted and enduring; and withal singularly colossal and mysterious in its swarthy monotony."

Literature and Music

The average listener—who dearly loves his musical comforts and, as Cocteau says, likes to "recognize" what is familiar, hates to be disturbed, and is shocked by surprises—will, one fears, find this tone-picture of Egdon Heath anything but that of a place perfectly accordant with his nature. To him it will appear more like a deserted, musical no-man's-land covered with neatly arranged barbed-wire dissonances; time: 8 a. m. on a cold, foggy November morning.

Literature is the one art that is taken really seriously by the mass of educated English people, and perhaps this accounts for the persistence with which English composers go to literature in search of inspiration. But one still wonders why, particularly as even the least cultured never demand of music, as they do of painting, for example, that it shall be like something else. Of all artists the musician is freest from the tyranny of "representation." The graven imagery of material objects or emotions. His medium endows him with the privilege of using less fettered, more significant form and purer color for their own meaning. "Egdon Heath" would gain, not lose, if the composer scrapped his subtitle and literary quotation. He should have left such a subject to his colleague, John Ireland, whose art has more points of contact with Hardy than his own.

Strongly Individual

Even technically, composer and author are ill-matched. Holst handles his medium with quite exceptional skill; he has, as someone aptly said, a technical style, while on the other hand perhaps no great writer ever wielded a more clumsy technique than Hardy. Indeed, George Moore goes so far as to say that Hardy wrote the worst prose of the nineteenth century, and in "Conversations in Ebury Street" says he read the admired passage about the heath—from which Holst has taken his quotation—"with alarm."

"Wild regions of obscurity," cried Moore, to whom, obviously, this passage is a Hampstead Heath of bad style and even bad grammar. One stresses the literary aspect and association of Holst's "Egdon Heath" because, considering the work as a whole, it uncovers a basic aesthetic weakness.

The trained listener will find less difficulty in following the sound than the sense. To Philharmonic ears, perhaps, there is a certain dissonance, but those who have attended the International Festivals of Contemporary Music would probably classify the work as "soft." Few composers can present a musical statement with more directness than Holst. His "line" is as clear to the ear as that of Puccini is to the eye, and perhaps the very bareness and simplicity of "Egdon Heath" conceals from us that fuller meaning which would become apparent if we knew a little more of the composer's thought processes. Too often he has left us guessing. One has nothing but admiration for the skill of the polyphonic writing, and the treatment of the brass is an object lesson to the student. "Egdon Heath," whether it "comes off" or not, is an exceedingly individual work and a reminder that, whatever their shortcomings, English composers are free from the fallings born of cliques.

DETROIT, MICH.
CASS THEATRE, MATS. Last Week
WINTHROP LAMES
GILBERT & SULLIVAN
"

THE HOME FORUM

The Man With the Washboard

The Ever Present Christ

Bunyan's "Country Rhymes" for Children

IN THIS year of his tercentenary a great deal will be written about John Bunyan, and many reading the story of Christian and his family will agree with Doctor Johnson, who once said to his friend, Mrs. Thrale, "Alas, Madam: how few books are those of which one ever can possibly arrive at the last page. Was there ever anything written by man that was wished longer by its readers, excepting Don Quixote, Robinson Crusoe and the Pilgrim's Progress?"

So it is with us today; we part reluctantly with Christian and his brother Hopeful at the beautiful gate, and with Christiana too, and go down again very slowly to the ferry where, Vain Hope waits with his boat to put us over into the country whence we came. But, even by those who greatly admire Bunyan, it is sometimes forgotten that besides "The Holy War" and "The Pilgrim's Progress," Bunyan left us not only "Grace Abounding"—the vivid story of his own stormy life, but also that beautiful little book, published in 1685, a few years after his great allegories—"Country Rhymes for Children upon Seventy-four Things"; a collection of poetic emblems, in which we find this great dramatic storyteller looking out again upon the world, not only in the playful spirit of youth but as a poet. One might have guessed perhaps, even if none of his verse had survived, that Bunyan was a poet and that this man of strange genius, when he looked at things, enjoyed a depth of vision unknown to most men and women; seeing all so purely and clearly that even his prose is full of poetry. For examining the pages of even so grave a book as "Grace Abounding" you will find all the characteristics of a poetic nature in the youth who recognizes so beautifully the happiness of certain people at Bedford whose religion was their consolation:

"I saw," he says, "as if they were on the sunny side of some high mountain, there refreshing themselves with the pleasant beams of the sun, while I was shivering and shivering in the cold." Concluding that if I could, I would even go into the very midst of them, and there also comfort myself with the heat of their sun."

So too, shut up in Bedford jail, Bunyan is ever full of beautiful visions battling poetry rather than prose. For who save a great poet could have seen with such imaginative minuteness the streets of Vanity Fair; the castle of hoary giants; the festive board of happy maidens with little boys at table eating bread and honey; as well as strange heavenly fields; or remembered so vividly waving orchards and sweet-scented rustic arbors when shut away from the bright world outside? While those wonderful characters of his, the young woman called Dull from Stupidity Town, old Honest, a

cock of the right kind," Mr. Fearling and Mr. Facing-both-ways show us quite clearly that here we have a dramatic artist.

Even in his sermons, the strain will out; so that in the dreary pages of Old World doctrine that compose so many of these we may yet find purple patches. Those lines from "The Heavenly Footman," for instance, where, speaking of God's love for man, he says:

"This is the way that fathers encourage their children saying Run, sweet babe, while thou art weary and then I will take thee up and carry thee. He will gather His lambs with His Arms . . . when they are weary, they shall ride." No wonder twelve hundred people were known to have gone out into the fields to listen to Bunyan preaching at London at seven o'clock in the morning on a working day in the dark winter.

It is the poetry of religious allegory, of childhood and sweet delight in common sights and sounds that we find in Bunyan's slender book of verse. Reading we are transported to the green countryside of three hundred years ago, there to meet with Bedford boys who were not all lovers of hornbook and primer, and in Bunyan's poems are found as trunks, playing down in the open fields beside the river. One little fellow gives chase to a bright butterfly—

He halloo, runs and cries out
"Here boys here,
Nor does he brambles or the nettles
fear,
He stumbles at the molehill, up he
gets
And runs again.

Out in the fields, too, you may hear the bells ringing in the distant steeple, and Bunyan loved the bells:—

When ringers handle them with Art
and Skill,
They then the ears of their observers
fill,
With such brave notes, they ting and
tang so well
As to outstrip all with their ding,
dong, Bell. . .
Then Lord! I pray thee keep my
Belfry key
Let none but Graces meddle with
these Ropes.

Country and town in England were very close together in Bunyan's day and the poet walking early across the commonslands just as the sun's gold ray

"Drives night away and beautifies our day,"

must have observed the fowler plying his trade with gun and glass. Here, to the allegorist's thoughtful gaze, was a history of what might happen to a man as to a bird; and so he writes that truly lovely poem, "The Lark and the Fowler," arriving at the admonition:—

"Remember that thy Song is in thy Rise,
Not in the Fall, Earth's not thy
Paradise.
Keep up aloft then, let thy circuits
be
Above where Birds from Fowler's
nets are free."

Nothing was too homely or common to turn to poetry. The clever emblem of the horse—so very reminiscent of that old-fashioned baby's game once played by tiny boys astride their father's foot—provides him with another text. Maybe he had been used to watching riders on the London road and knew well how to read the character of a horseman coming toward him.

Now every horse has his special
guider
Then by his going you may know the
rider
There's one who rides very sagely on the
road
Showing that he affects the graver
mode
Another rides tantivy or full troi,
Lo, here comes one amain, he rides
under the reins
Hedge, ditch or miry bog he doth
not heed.

Now let us turn our man into a horse, in continues, and so, gets his comparison. Then there are the more domestic emblems. A swallow darts from under the eaves. The rose bush in the garden catches a beggar by his cloak. The little fly approaches the poet's candle and he writes with grave intent:—

"What ails this fly thus desperately
to enter
A combat with a candle? Will she
venture
To clash at light?"

But above all other emblems beautiful is the "Child With a Bird at the Bush," which, having taken a few verses, I leave with the reader, as an invitation to read Bunyan's verse:

My little bird, how canst thou sit,
And sing so sweetly and so true;
Let me but hold upon thee get
My love with honor thee adorn. . .
"The true sunshine is today;
Tomorrow birds will have storm;
My pretty one come thou away
My bosom then shall keep thee
warm. . .

I'll feed thee with white bread and
milk,
And once plums if them thou crave;
I'll cover thee with finest silk
That from the cold I may thee save.

My father's palace shall be thine,
For in it thou shalt sit and sing;
My little bird, if thou'lt be mine,
The whole year round shall be thy
spring. . .

But lo, behold, the bird is gone!
These charming will not make her
yield:
The child's left at the bush alone
The bird flies yonder o'er the field."

G. T.

There is a young man neighboring to me,
Who likes the fellowship of other men,
But is not thereby turned one degree
From his ambition; and his regimen
Resilient enough for dance and sport,
And for infrequent trips through wood and plain
With other students of his taste and sort;
His clothes not "exquisite," but quite germane
To shadowy libraries and lecture halls;
But he seems most likable in overall.

What necessary is that he will do,
Indifferent to man's yardstick measuring.
And to his name I often sought a clue,
Till the day I saw him—in following
As he passed by the green rococo limb

Of campus life, the Crosses Club's new home,
And other social hatcheries as trim
—Serenely carry through the starting gloam
A washboard under his long arm, until
Arriving home. Then, using it with skill.

And now I know his name. It is George Washington.
It is Thomas Jefferson,—who hitched his own horse
On his inauguration day, and won
New homage for the man of humble course.
It is Abe Lincoln!

Hence may be deduced
That many steps in progress have been made
Since Dr. Johnson's dark valet refused
To mar his dignity and pompous trade,
By entering a Fleet Street fish shop to get
Provision for the Doctor's pet.

PIERRE J. SANDREWS.



Passing By. From a Painting by E. Martin Hennings.

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An Old Gentleman of Adelphi

He was standing in the paved
entrance, hat in his hand, and the
light from the lamp shining down
upon his thin white hair. His head
was thrown back, and the blue eyes
sought every nook and cranny of
the passage-way as though he would
assimilate something outside the
picture of the moment.

A voice broke in upon him gently.
"And what can I do for you? Do
you wish to visit one of the offices?"

"One of the offices?" He looked
round again. "So these are offices—
these old rooms!"

"Did you not expect to find them
so?"

"I did not expect anything, except
just to be in the old place again.
You see," he paused, and then
smiled whimsically, "you see, I was
born in this house. Eighty-three
years ago today."

He took a step to where the
white stone stairs led down to the
kitchens.

"May we go down here? They
are more worn than they were when
I was a lad—I remember them well,
and the thin balusters with the
shiny brown hand rail. I have run
up and down these stairs many hun-
dreds of times, many hundreds! But
they are more worn than they used
to be—much more worn. Below
here, somewhere, was the old
kitchen, with a great fireplace and
a hob—do you call it a hob nowadays?
I have lived in so many lands that
I forget these things. I should like
to see that old hob and the great
fireplace."

It was explained that the locality
of the kitchen was somewhat un-
certain, and that the fireplace,
wherever it had been eighty-three
years ago, had now given place to a
furnace which coped with a system
of hot water pipes.

"But I remember the kitchen and
how one day my father caught me
playing there with fire. Very un-
comfortable things followed," he
smiled. "I should like to have seen
the old kitchen again."

A return to the ground floor was
suggested and, perhaps, a visit to the
upper rooms where at that moment
the news cables were being prepared
noisily in the typewriters, and the
press boys came and went as care-
lessly as though the place were not
full of memories.

From the window of one of the
correspondents' rooms Waterloo
Bridge was pointed out.

"Ah, I remember that, and how I
used to look at it at night when
I was a boy. I remember the wind
it spanned the river like a dark
shadow. I used to listen to the water
shining and dashing, always ebbing
and flowing close under my window.
It was close in those days! Now it is
so far away, the gardens have
thrusted it into its deeper channels
and one cannot hear it as I used to,
when it lapped almost up to the
Adelphi arches. Eighty-three years
ago! By the way, am I taking up
your time? It is good of you to let
me come here. It is very good of
you indeed. I have traveled over

many countries to spend this day in
London, and to visit my old home.
I trust I am not keeping you? You
are so very good."

He looked out across the gray
water, and then turned and made
his way slowly down the stairs and
across the stone entrance. He stood
threw up his white hair as he stood
for a moment at the door.

"This has been a great day for
me, a great day indeed! I have
seen the old place, and the old
door had swung to behind him.
It became suddenly necessary to pull
oneself together and go back to the
ordinary work of the day."

Lake Waves

About a hundred yards north of
the walled promontory is the gather-
ing place of the waves. Here in
windy weather they assemble to dis-
port themselves and try their vast
skill in competition.

Much depends upon the wind. If
the storm be from the east the level
of the lake is raised. Normally a wall
of piling rises above the water some
three feet, backed by a pavement
sloping to the edge of the trees. But
after some hours of east wind the
water is so hurried and buffeted
and heaped upon itself that the piling is
quite buried, revealed only in
glimmers as some rebufed wave
leaves a trough behind it. Then the
incoming breakers plant their feet
squarely on the sloping pavement
and hurl their shaggy white heads
clear to the level of the sidewalk.

After one has done this there is a
moment's quiet in which the only
arrivals are ordinary waves of little
more consequence than a ripple.
Meanwhile the great one, who has
just shattered himself upon the
pavement, pauses at the peak of his
travel, collects his fragments delib-
erately, and slides backward on the
return trip, gathering speed and vol-
ume as he goes. He leaps into the
lake in time to sweep the feet from
beneath a newcomer and send him
sprawling before his time.

Once in twenty minutes there is a
giant's wrestling match when one
great wave, having dug himself
upon the slope and rushed back down
again, leaps into the lake to seize one
of his own size coming in. Then in
place of one curling breaker four
feet high there is a thrilling up-
heaval, a double wall of green that
rears itself twelve, twenty feet in
air, locked in struggle from broad
base to smoking crest. Thus they
stand for a tense instant, matched in
every particular, until the wind like
a hurrying referee sweeps upon them
from the east, blows them both into
one transparent surging sheet, and
hurls them bodily across the piling,
up the slope and across the sidewalk
to drench the tree trunks in a crack-
ling spray.

Follows a booming roar: their
waves tossing themselves in a frenzy
of applause.

Lombok

I thought of Wallace and of his
observation that Lombok is the
frontier where Asia ends and Aus-
tralia begins. Here, we shall see,
or if not, shall at least know, that
we have as neighbours cockatoos,
megapods, and quaint bee-eaters and
ground thrushes, all creatures of
Australasia. After we have sailed
through the Straits of Lombok and
re-found Bali, we shall be back
amongst those beings to which Asia
is mother.

Although I loved Sumbawa because
of our fine galloping there, and because
of the arid stretches of land, the
ponies, the buffaloes, the strutting
jungle fowl and the still potent Sul-
tans, yet, after its dryness, Lombok
was enchanting. Sumbawa has only
two months' monsoon in the year,
but in spite of its long, rainless sea-
son, in a stretch of twelve months it
shipped twenty thousand ponies
away to other islands. Lombok is
entirely different, and it caused me
vivid emotion. I never saw scenery
like it. It is in truth a garden
island. Lombok covers over three
thousand square miles. It rises to
majesty in the north in the great
Peak of Lombok, nearly twelve thou-
sand feet high; then, again, in the
south is a range of mountains, and
in between lie jungle, lesser hills
and long rich valleys, with terraces
and fields. It rejoices in a Garden
of Eden beauty and fertility. . . . Four
times a year the "sawas" give forth
their crops. . . . in successive
wealth. Think of this, you farmers
of England! All is green, watered
with springs and rivers carefully
and skillfully led into many chan-
nels. "Twenty-five piculs of rice that
field will yield me," said a Malay-
speaking Sasak farmer as I stood
looking at an acre of fecundity. In
Java such a space of earth would
yield about five piculs of rice, and
no such succession of crops would
be yielded by the same ground. . . .

I took joy in the fertility, the ver-
dure, the scent of the aromatic herbs,
the green to grow all day long. The
second day of our too short sojourn
in Lombok we came upon Normada
—Normada the unexpected, the hid-
den, the wonderful.

Normada is a village. We knew
that there we should find a Rest
House, where we meant to spend two
nights. We arrived hot and dusty,
and I thought that probably I should
have at once to oversee the cooking.
Instead of drudgery in a Rest House,
we found a palace—not a mere
Palace, but a most lovely palace, set
in a garden, like a house in a dream.
There were tiny windows and long
gallery rooms; the doors were carved
with great, cool water tanks, and
of every colour. "Under Cherry of
Lytham," in "Islands of Queen Wil-
helmina."

After the last quick thaw in early
March. . . . when the lowlands of
the meadow are flooded and the water
in the river is surging and heaving
the ice flows, when the earth every-
where about is a sponge and the
air turns blue in the gullies and the
trees are half-lost in the mist of
moisture then come the southern
wind and rain for which we have
long been waiting. The rain seems to
wash and rinse the whole landscape,
earth, air, and sky alike, and im-
mediately the flowers respond to it.
The crocuses on the lawn, the Jon-
quills in the beds, the anemones in
the woods come out and are not dis-
mayed by the chilly winds. . . . The
buds of the swamp maple keep turn-
ing red until the whole marshland
takes on a reddish haze. Very beau-
tiful is this blended veil of spring.
The more beautiful perhaps because
the ploughed fields are bare and the
meadows are still gray. JOHN O. VAN
DYKE, in "The Meadow."

Early Comers

The periwinkle beside the garden
wall, the karle and the everlasting
in the fields, the arbutus in the
woods, decline to lose time. If you
turn over the drifted leaves along the
southern side of the fence you will
find scores of yellow-green growths,
looking like small stems of bleached
celery, working upward toward the
warmth. They know that spring is
on the way, if hot yet arrived, and
that it is time to strike the winter
camp. How do they know? . . .

After the last quick thaw in early
March. . . . when the lowlands of
the meadow are flooded and the water
in the river is surging and heaving
the ice flows, when the earth every-
where about is a sponge and the
air turns blue in the gullies and the
trees are half-lost in the mist of
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the ploughed fields are bare and the
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DYKE, in "The Meadow."

EACH of us has felt at some time
or other the beneficent influ-
ence of the Christ, Truth. Per-
haps it was the kindly wish to be
helpful to one of God's little ones;
perhaps, the willing up of content-
ment within the heart where discon-
tent, a splendid, unselfish ambi-
tion to rise to a spiritual sense of
good as omnipresent, in order to
help the whole world. Whatever the
energizing good impulse, it indicated
the ever present Christ, or Truth.
When Jesus said, "Before Abraham
was, I am," he referred to the Christ-
idea, which had always existed in
divine Mind—before Christ Jesus,
manifesting the divine nature, came
into the world to show others how to
express this nature, and thus to bring
it into their experience.

In the Christian Science textbook,
"Science and Health with Key to the
Scriptures" (p. 583), Mary Baker
Eddy gives an illuminating defini-
tion of "Christ" as follows: "The
divine manifestation of God, which
comes to the flesh to destroy incar-
nate error."

Shadrach, Meshach, and Abednego
realized the divine presence long be-
fore Jesus appeared in the world.
In the story recorded in the third
chapter of Daniel we are told that
Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon,
had an image of gold and sent out
a mandate requiring all to worship
the image. These three Hebrew cap-
tives refused to be confused, or to
believe gold or any other material
substance to be more powerful than
God, Spirit, whom they worshiped.
When brought before the king and
told of the punishment decided upon
for those who did not obey, these
three men were so confident of the
power of God, Spirit, that they made
a determined stand against the wor-
ship of idols; and, bound by human
means which the king believed would
be effective, they were cast into the
fiery furnace.

Instead of entertaining resentment
and self-pity because of the fiery
trial, these three Hebrews so clearly
realized God's presence and power
that they were not subject to de-
struction, as victims of hatred's fury.
Their faith was so strong that they
were freed from their bonds and pre-
served from harm. The presence of
Christ, Truth, so filled their consci-
ousness that there appeared to them
and to others one of whom it was
said that his form was "like the

Son of God." They may not have un-
derstood spiritual law as it has been
revealed to us in Christian Science
today, but their faith was sufficient
to bring to them a realization of
Immanuel, "God with us," and to
preserve them.

It is interesting to note the out-
come of this radical stand for the
supremacy of spiritual presence and
power. These men so separated
themselves from any belief in the
power of evil that there was not even
a lingering smell of fire upon them;
and there, in the kingdom of Baby-
lon, where confusion claimed to
reign, the conspirator against un-
divided allegiance to God was con-
vinced of his error, and turned from
it to God, while Shadrach, Meshach,
and Abednego, God's witnesses, were
promoted.

This illustrates what the recogni-
tion of God's presence will do for
each one of us if, when hatred or
some other wrong emotion has
seemed to place us in a difficult
situation, we entertain this Christ-
like consciousness; for the under-
standing of the Christ, or the real
man, will destroy error and preserve
us unharmed. When we are realiz-
ing the true nature of God, and of
spiritual man, made in His image,
our true thinking blesses not only
ourselves but all others concerned
in the problem. Could the three
Hebrew men have realized God's
protection for themselves if they had
continued to think of Nebuchadnezzar
evil? No. The divine conscious-
ness includes all in its compassionate
beneficence, seeing man as spiritual,
and consequently annulling beliefs
of cruelty, jealousy, or hatred as
unreal, having no part in him.

Numerous instances of the healing
and saving presence of the Christ,
Truth, may be cited from the Bible;
but three, namely, Daniel's victory
over the lions, Peter's walking on
the water, and the healing of the
lame man at the gate of the temple
by Peter and John will suffice as
representing grace before, during, and
after Jesus' time. The presence of
the Christ fortified these inspired
men in each instance: Daniel turned
from a belief in bestiality to the
white purity of the Christ; as long
as Peter kept his faith stayed on the
Christ he did not sink; and Peter
and John turned the thought of the
lame man to the Christ. Mrs. Eddy
says in Science and Health (p. 351),
"It was the living, palpating pres-
ence of Christ, Truth, which healed
the lame."

We need the presence of the Christ,
Truth, in our homes, in our busi-
nesses, and in all our organizations.
It is possible to realize the divine pres-
ence at all times; for we have Christ
Jesus' own promise, "Lo, I am with
you always, even unto the end of the
world."

The Moon on Como

The two friends passed an hour or
so lounging by the lake, till the moon
began to rise over the hills, and
then Cosmo said:

"Behold the hour, and the boat of
Pietro! Let us hail him, and get
afloat. That little breeze, just be-
ginning to arrive from the Engadine,
is a Godsend after the stifling heat
of the day. Let us get right out into
the middle of the lake, and meet it
and make the most of it, and see the
moon rising. The moonlight effects
here are superb and there is some-
thing in this air which makes one
appreciative. The moon makes poets
of us all down here—the moon and
the lake, between them." . . .

The moon came up and gave her
light. The darkened eyes of the
villas opened and set forth their
light. The spray of the fountains
leaped gaily up and caught the
moonbeams and tossed them about,
like gent, playing with handfuls of
diamonds. And the flowers, instead
of closing their petals, like conven-
tional flowers, must have opened
them for the first time that day—so
sweet became the night with their
breath, so rich with all the frag-
rances of summer, and from either
shore floated tempered strains—the
sound of all manner of musical
instruments; and on the lake some
airy-looking boats, many gaily illu-
minated with coloured lamps and
torches—all vocal, some with me-
lancholy laughter, some with the
voice of singing. . . .

Upon these waters, bathed in the
dreamy love-light of the summer
moon, and into this scene, worthier
of dreamland than the workaday
world, the two friends put forth,
with no special object to decide the
direction of their little boat, save
only to launch it into the middle of
the lake.—LAURENCE W. M. LOCKHART, in
"Mine Is Thine."

Geraniums

The red geraniums have bought the
garden over my head. They are there,
established, back in the old home,
every leaf and flower unpacked and
in its place—and quite determined
that no power on earth will ever
move them again. Well, that I don't
mind. But why should they make me
feel a stranger? Why should they
ask me every time I go near? "And
what are you doing in a London
garden?" They burn with arrogance
and pride. And I am the little Colonial
walking in the London garden patch
—allowed to look, perhaps, but not
to linger. If I lie on the grass they
positively shout at me! "Look at
her, lying on our grass, pretending
she lives here, pretending this is her
garden, and that tall back of the
house, with the windows open and
the colored curtains lifting, is her
house. She is a stranger—an alien.
She is nothing but a little girl sitting
on the Tinseltown title and dreaming
on the Tinseltown title and dreaming."

I went to London and married an
Englishman and we lived in a tall
grave house with red geraniums and
white daisies in the garden at the
back. In-pudence! From "The
Journal of Katherine Mansfield,"
Edited by J. Middleton Murry.

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ANTIQUES for the HOME MAKER and the COLLECTOR

As Some Dealers See Some Buyers

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

ONE is much more likely to hear conversation concerning the buyers' opinions of dealers than to learn from the other side what dealers discover in meeting some buyers. Although the poet who longed to be able to see himself as others saw him finds many of his readers agreeing with him, it may not always please them to have this wish granted.

Acquaintance with long-experienced tradesmen and the stories of some of their problems show that a surprisingly large number of customers ask for things under a certain name but are not sure whether what they see is of the desired sort or not.

It is not to be expected that all people who are attempting to furnish their homes in the manner of past generations can be thoroughly informed concerning the things which they wish to acquire. It is to be hoped, however, that very few would be satisfied to know merely a few names that are associated with various kinds of furniture and of glass, to mention but two subjects.

Getting and having are unfortunately as far as some buyers progress in the knowledge and enjoyment of things of this sort. It is not many instances they hunt by things by name, and with but a vague hearsay understanding of what the names signify.

Just now there seems to be a fairly strong demand for Phyfe furniture. Also just now, a great many mahogany dining tables are coming to America from England, all quite similar in style. The framework of the top is supported by a strong center standard, from the bottom of which either three or four slender up-curved legs extend. The buying public has chosen to consider these as Phyfe in style if not in make, although in England and by dealers here they are known to be of the late Sheraton period.

If a seller should attempt to tell a buyer the truth, that Phyfe had nothing to do with originating this construction, he might lose not only the sale but a customer. It is quite true that Phyfe adopted this style, applying to it a few details which are now recognized as peculiarly his own and fairly definite indications of the products of his workshop.

In the above instance the buyer's motives and objects are somewhat puzzling to the observer. It might be unjust to assume that he is trying to acquire a little-understood form of having but a slight knowledge of its features, its period, or its aesthetic value. If this should be true, it is difficult to see how having it would be of any benefit to him beyond the certain ability and the possible satisfaction of an unworthy pride in matching another person's possessions.

Home Buyers Reject Facts
Major seekers for Chippendale furniture are surprised and sometimes offended when a frank and honest dealer tells them that a certain fine chair or a carved tripod table which they are considering buying was not made by the man whose name is given to its style. Such a customer apparently thinks that this great cabinetmaker produced all the furniture to which his name is attached. It would be but little less of an error to assume that Queen Victoria was personally responsible for the entire productions of the Victorian period.

Our little-informed buyer of Chippendale things may be so dissatisfied with the dealer referred to that he goes elsewhere, to one who is less honest and who tells him what he wishes to believe—that he is at last in a store where he can buy "genuine Chippendale."

So in the matter of various names attached to glass which is just now so popular, the buyer may desire Steigal or Waterberg or Sandwich, or Jersey glass, believing that it is a simple matter for a dealer to be sure that his merchandise can be positively placed in one of these groups.

It is realized by the well-informed that the more a person knows about this subject the less confidence he is likely to have in attributing any particular piece to a definite factory. Occasionally this can be done without question, but such instances are rare exceptions. It is coming to be understood better and better that no one maker of pressed or blown glass produced such "peculiar quality" or form as to carry evidence of its source unless it happened to be marked.

What Purpose in Buying
These comments on cabinet work and glassware might be extended to include unmarked china and pottery, as well as various minor interests of the collector. They may seem to be negative in tone but their purpose is really constructive. Our thought is that those who are gathering these and similar things may well do so not only for the purpose of adding to the pleasures and attractions of their homes but with intelligent appreciation of the class and the significance of their acquisitions.

A set of dining room chairs and a table which goes suitably with them are presumably not sought because

we have increased both our general information and the aesthetic value of the things themselves. Our satisfaction derived from merely naming them as one man's or another's in style will be forgotten in the greater one based on their being genuine representatives of an epoch and all that goes with it.

The form and the texture and the color of a bit of delicately blown glass 155 to 160 years old is the same whether it was made in this, that, or the other of several states. The marvel of its shaping, the richness of its graded tones, the delicacy of its material—all produced by the simplest methods—are of so much more significance than a mere name of doubtful accuracy, prominently attached to it whether by type or by tongue. Here as with the work of the cabinetmaker there is blended romance and history in the background as we learn of its origin.



A Dinner Plate Made at the Sevres Porcelain Factory Nearly a Hundred Years Ago for the Royal House of Orleans. No Two Arrangements of Flowers on the Plate Are the Same. Not Are There Two Butterflies Alike. All Those Known at That Time Being Painted on the Set, It Is Said.

A Sevres "Find" in Montmartre

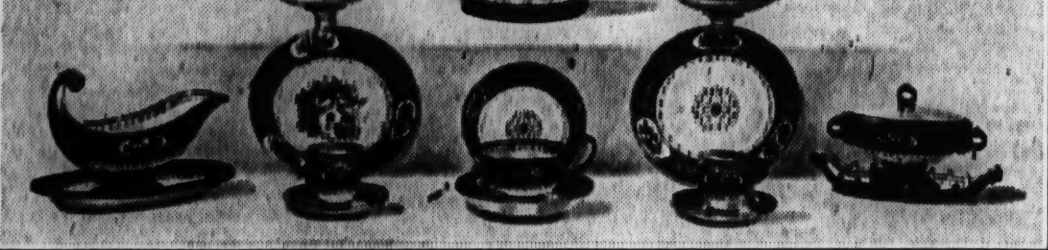
Paris, France
Special Correspondence

IN THE most artistic of the artist quarters of Montmartre, where 50 studios range about a garden court, a visitor recently found a set of china unique in value and beauty. It was made nearly a century ago by the Sevres factory for the royal house of Orleans and no duplicate is in existence. It is, furthermore, complete with its 196 pieces and with no flaw on any one of them.

This set is held by a woman artist of Montmartre, Mademoiselle de Sar-tay. The Louvre's offer to purchase it had been rejected. It is understood. Any one of these 196 pieces is a picture so richly beautiful as to warrant, even singly, a place of honor in a room. The 36 dinner plates are perhaps the most attractive shapes, because in the center of each is a

between each of the flower arrangements mentioned above, is a butterfly. No two are alike on the entire set of dishes. The same main design—gold tracing on green background with flower insertions—continues through the whole set, dishes, cups, and so on. The artistry is beyond description, and the fertility of ideas is beyond praise, when one thinks that nowhere are seen the same two butterflies or two nosegays. How rich a dining room would look today with a half dozen of these flower plates hung around the wall!

The Sevres factory had been in existence just a century when the house of Orleans commissioned this set for the Château de Randan, later destroyed and from which this set was among the few things saved. The factory at first made soft, "frit" porcelain only, the early specimens of which ("porcelaine de France,"



A Few of the Pieces From the Sevres Set Made in 1838 for the Royal House of Orleans. The Melon Dish at the Top Is Especially Interesting for Its Shape and Numqueness.

nosegay of flowers, no two bouquets alike. The plates are bordered with a green background upon which is a pattern worked out in gold of pure Empire design. At three equidistant points are inserted white palettes bearing small flower groupings—each different from the other. With three on each dish, there are in all 108 of these small flower arrangements on this one service alone.

In the center of the gold pattern, called today "Vieux-Sevres" were highly prized. The dishes illustrated bear on the bottom the blue Sevres mark with the royal crown and date; the mark of the Château de Randan, surmounted with the royal crown; the initials S. S. of Simon or Simpson, and E. R. of Richard Eugene, painters; and W. the mark of the painter of the gold patterns. These were among the finest artists of that epoch.

known as an ardent patriot and enthusiastic promoter of all philanthropic and public enterprises. He was particularly interested in all movements for good roads, in the development of natural resources, and in making streams navigable. We are also told that he rode and entered into the other diversions of those days of robust and ingenious manners with just as much zest as he displayed in the more serious affairs of public life.

Whitby Hall combines many of the finest features of the typical Georgian house of the period, besides having several quite original innovations, such as the stair tower with its fine bull's-eye window (originally part of Colonel Coultas's favorite ship) and the use of gray stone and brick in the facade. Like most of the houses of the period it has a central hallway with rooms opening off it on either side, with evenly spaced windows, each room containing a fireplace at the farther end. Of particular beauty and architectural interest is the stairway, over four feet wide, with its fine spiral newel enclosing a fluted pilaster. The scheme is completed by substantial balusters crowned by a mahogany hand rail worked into ramps at the top and bottom of each flight. On the stair landing is a fine round-headed window.

To the right of the hall is the drawing-room and here the interest centers in the imposing fireplace faced with gray and white Venetian marble. The central panel of the overmantel is three feet wide and nearly six feet long, without a seam. Below it is a band of beautifully wrought floriated carving in high relief, elaborate a degree, but tempered with dignified restraint and consummate good taste. The same qualities are displayed in the semi-circular cupboard on either side of the fireplace with their gracefully outlined shelves and fine hemispherical tops wrought of plaster into a pleasing adaptation of the shell and mask motifs.

The room on the other side of the hall, of the same size as the drawing-room, has a simpler fireplace, framed with the Dutch tiles which were so popular throughout this period.

On the second floor are two bedrooms, one on either side of the hallway, of the same size as the rooms on the ground floor.

The Furnishings, Room by Room
The museum has only begun its collection of early American furniture, and many of the objects that are now found in the rooms of Whitby Hall are loans. The plan is to furnish the drawing room and the bedroom above it in furniture of the second half of the century—with the Chippendale, Sheraton and Heppel-

A Colonial House in a Detroit Museum

By JOSEPHINE WALTHER

Associate Curator of American Art, Detroit Institute of Arts

SINCE the opening of the new Detroit Institute of Arts a great deal of interest has centered in the part of the American Colonial department known as Whitby Hall. While the building was still in the early stages of construction, the architect, Paul P. Cret of Philadelphia, was able to secure for the museum the interior of a famous old Colonial mansion in Philadelphia which was being torn down to make way for the modern development of the city. The house was removed to Detroit, built into the new institute,

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and now, with a reconstructed frame facade (the original was of brick and stone and could not be moved), forms a charming setting for the museum's collection of early American furniture.

Whitby Hall was built in Philadelphia in 1754 and, to quote from "The Colonial Homes of Philadelphia," by Eberlein and Lippincott, "Of all the Georgian houses in the Philadelphia neighborhood, none has more striking individuality, none is of purer architectural type than Whitby Hall; nor is there one with richer memories of a vigorous and engaging personality among its early masters."

The "vigorous and engaging personality" referred to was Col. James Coultas, merchant, ship owner, farmer, and mill owner, who came to Philadelphia at some time prior to 1732 from Whitby, in Yorkshire, Eng. In 1741 he settled on the site of the new house, which was built in 1754. By this time the colonel had become a prosperous and influential citizen, holding the office of High Sheriff of Philadelphia and generally

white types—and the sitting room and other bedroom in the maple and walnut pieces. In the drawing room are a very fine pair of mahogany card tables in the style of Sheraton, of exquisite proportions and beautifully inlaid; a handsome Chippendale armchair; a Chippendale fireplace mantel; and a mahogany tripod table of about 1740, which stands by the fireplace and is set with a charming group of Lowestoft ware. Near by is a pleasing type of Heppelwhite side chair, while over one of the chairs and rugs are loaned to form a clear conception of the type of home that was built by the more prosperous among the early settlers in America in pre-Revolutionary days.

In the Little Cupboards
The little cupboards on either side of the fireplace contain a number of pieces of the china, glass and silver which the women of this period would have included among their "best" pieces: a Castleford basalt tea set, a silver luster tea set, Steigal glass bottles, a silver candle snuffer and tray, several pink luster cups and saucers, and a number of pieces of Lowestoft ware.

Since it is well known that the more well-to-do colonists constantly imported Oriental rugs, and since this type of carpet seemed particularly suited to the formal character of the Whitby Hall drawing room, the museum has chosen two early eighteenth century Oriental rugs for the floor of this room. For the other floors American hooked rugs, in various patterns and colors, have been used. The museum has not been able as yet to secure original hangings for the windows of the Whitby Hall rooms. Pending such a time, modern reproductions of eighteenth century damasks, toiles and chintzes have been selected. Though, of course, not as effective as the original materials, they give some idea of

the window treatment of the homes of this period.

In the sitting room will be found a very attractive maple desk on frame, in the early Queen Anne style. The two centuries that have gone by since the desk was made have given its wood the soft, satiny tone which constitutes so much of the charm of a well-preserved piece of old maple.

Popular Wing Chair
The wing chair which stands near the fireplace in this room is an excellent example of a type which has continued in popularity down to the present day. It is upholstered in a

handsome piece of Italian seventeenth century gold brocade which gives it a rich and dignified appearance. It is in the late Chippendale style and was made in Boston in the last quarter of the eighteenth century.

So far almost all the furnishings of the bedrooms are loans to the museum. Of the museum-owned pieces, a fine walnut highboy and particularly pleasing proportions occupies a prominent place. The wood

have developed through the last three centuries have wondered whether or not the present age would prove to be a passing fad, a transitory phase, of this branch of decorative art. It is possible that here we see the beginning of the fashion which is to become the twentieth century standard in home furnishings—that a century or two hence these strangely formed cabinets, tables, beds and chairs will be treasured as early twentieth century antiques.

There is certainly to be a strong differentiation of spirit in this subject, but there is no doubt as to the serious intention of the architects and designers who are active in this movement. Some visitors who are seeking satisfying symmetry, pleasing form, flowing lines that suggest quiet and comfort, may not be wholly gratified. Others, who are stimulated by the novel, who find pleasure in fresh adventures, who welcome change as liberating because it is change and hence expresses courage and vitality, will be prompt to approve and to adopt.

Which group will prove dominant and decide whether or not such styles as these shall become the antiques of the distant future?
C. G. B.



This Drawing-Room Interior From Whitby Hall, a Philadelphia Mansion Built in 1754, Is Now Installed in the Detroit Institute of Arts

has a soft, rich tone and it would be difficult to find a finer example of the type which developed about 1730, with its graceful cabriole legs, broken pediment, and beautifully turned flame finials. The walnut lowboy, Queen Anne table and mirror, child's cradle and most of the chairs and rugs are loaned to the museum. It is hoped that we shall soon be able to replace them with museum-owned pieces.

Detroit is fortunate in having Whitby Hall in her museum as it gives her people an opportunity to form a clear conception of the type of home that was built by the more prosperous among the early settlers in America in pre-Revolutionary days.

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Judge Joseph Buffington of Philadelphia, Senior U. S. Circuit Judge (3rd.), writes from a London Hotel (15/8/32):—

"My dear Mr. Hurcomb, I think your checks would have tingled with pleasure could you have heard the remarks of a Yorkshire Vicar's wife at the time when your name was mentioned. If there is an honest man in the British Isles, I think she regards you as the savior of the square deal. I read with much interest your article in the Morning Post, and was glad to know you proposed publishing a book. 'Who's Hurcomb' would be a good title, and I wish you would enter me for two copies (both to be autographed, please). One will be for myself, the other for President Coolidge, who, I know, would keenly enjoy reading it. I have been deeply interested in the commercial civil standards you have laid down to govern your business. I feel you are doing a notable public service."

Sales of Queen Anne, Elizabethan and Georgian silver, jewels, etc., are held every Friday. Sales of antique furniture once a month. Commissions to buy accepted and goods packed and forwarded.

Has the Style of the Century Arrived?

A VISITOR to the exhibits of modern French decorative art now being shown by Lord & Taylor in New York and by Jordan Marsh Company in Boston is likely to speculate on the probable extent and duration of the public approval of these bold departures.

Many people who have been studying corresponding modes as they living. At the same time the new style is compelled to adapt itself to a fraction of the space considered to be necessary 50 years ago. The results are highly ingenious as they provide for more needs than formerly, and of sorts different from those which prevailed two generations ago.

It is not our purpose to discuss the



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practical or aesthetic merits of these highly interesting articles but rather to wonder whether or not these will prove to be a passing fad, a transitory phase, of this branch of decorative art. It is possible that here we see the beginning of the fashion which is to become the twentieth century standard in home furnishings—that a century or two hence these strangely formed cabinets, tables, beds and chairs will be treasured as early twentieth century antiques.

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IN THE WAKE OF THE
NEWS

**Foreign and Domestic Sales and Purchases
MAY BE FINANCED BY
Commercial Letters of Credit**

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TON
IDENCE

Founded in 1863

NEW YORK
NEWA

PRICE UP

E TO HEAVY
PORT BUYING

times of need

First Mortgage Demand

Factor in Rise—Rye Barley Also Gain

AL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
GO, March 17 — Increasing
that Europe is badly in need

that Europe is badly in need of feed grains as well as of feed grains. It is possible here this week for a change in corn prices, to the \$1000. Interest coupons are payable quarterly and may be cashed thru any bank.

Full information on request
folder M

ORLANDO LOAN

he week, was a factor in the dropping tendency of when the market turned, bids more than kept pace futures.

premiums at the Gulf were
on the crop. The May corn
length, and the dollar mark
finally passed, with prices
the end of the week well

**HOLLYWOOD
STORAGE COMPANY**

business so far has not
o expectations, one reason
ing the fact that domestic
e taken much of the slack
cash market, so there has

**Residential
Los Angeles**

...to oats after taking
the surplus of rye and bar-
factor tending to show the
of Europe. Corn receipts
er, but are still running
... ..

than a year ago. A movement is expected from now interior, although Chicago to get considerable corn southwest markets.

ent indications the larger export business will be eastern export outlets and the Gulf. Kansas City the city has reported a strong

**STORAGE—SHIPPING
MOVING—PACKING**

**1025 No. Highland Avenue
HOLLYWOOD, CALIFORNIA
Phone Granite 1161**

[illegible]

Only the Man Was Exiled


The circumstance is that the millions of peasants, forced to pay high prices for the factory-made products of the city, have found the farm-made products of the country commanding constantly lower prices far out of proportion to their relative value. They have, in consequence, been withholding their grain. Stalin now is proceeding to acquire the necessary supplies by force.

COMPLICATIONS have arisen in the plan of the United States Government to supervise the coming Nicaraguan elections. The agreement which both the Conservative and Liberal parties entered into last fall, and which was embodied in the McCoy bill, has been defeated by the Nicaraguan House of Representatives by a vote of 22 to 16. The

The latest developments have yielded evi-

The Democrats, who are already planning to turn this evidence to advantage in the campaign, point out that although the present leaders of the Republican Party may not have actively participated in the deal with Sinclair, they have suppressed information concerning these transactions when the Senate committee was seeking to throw light upon every

From Washington there came also this week the news that the American Legion is to make the enactment of the universal draft—a measure which would compel the money-wealth as well as the man-wealth of the Nation in time of national emergency—one of its major legislative objectives for this session of Congress. The plan is designed



tically are under way to make long distance air passenger travel economical, and to make individual flying within the reach of larger numbers. It is expected that the British dirigible, R-100, capable of accommodating 100 persons, will begin its two-day transatlantic service this Sep-

To Lay Down Arms?

Producers' Ltd., a cooperative
of Saskatchewan Pool, Ltd.,
Ltd., from handling more than
1,000 bushels of grain in the 1926-27
season. At the last annual meeting the
rates decided net earnings should
be paid to the growers in cash and not
be used for further extension of the

—♦—
Kidder, Peabody & Co.
Founded in 1863

**Europe's Need of Grains
Big Factor in Rise—Rye
and Barley Also Gain**

resumed on the decline that occurred early in the week, was a factor in checking the dropping tendency of prices, and when the market turned, the export bids more than kept pace with the futures.

Corn premiums at the Gulf were

The fact that the export demand has recently turned to oats after taking the bulk of the surplus of rye and barley was a factor tending to show the great needs of Europe. Corn receipts

of snow which covered the hard winter wheat sections of the West and Southwest. The precipitation gave the wheat in that section much needed moisture, sufficient for the immediate future.

Reports from the states east of the

low weekly requirements on the other side. Russia continues to remain out of the export column.

Rye worked to new high prices for the crop, with export buying a factor. Oats also were taken for export on a fair scale, at the highest prices on the market.

Checking Accounts—Safe Deposit Boxes

Medford Trust Company

MEDFORD SQUARE

Three Branches

West Medford Stevens St. Marine

A CHECKING OR SAVINGS ACCOUNT HERE.

Jones Brothers Tea Company, Inc., an offer has been made to exchange the common stock of that company, share for share, for common stock of a new company to be known as The Grand Union Company. The Grand Union Company will also acquire all of the preferred stock of Jones Brothers Tea Company.

PUGET SOUND POWER & LIGHT
A special meeting of Puget Sound Power & Light Co. stockholders is called for May 2 to vote on the question of redeeming the \$10,000,000 7 per cent prior preference stock and creating in lieu thereof an issue of 110,000 shares

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

TABERSKI FACES HIS FINAL TEST

Followers Anxious to See If His Tread-Mill Methods Will Prevail

PROFESSIONAL POCKET BILLIARD STANDING

| Player | W | L | R | P.C. |
|-----------------|---|---|---|-------|
| E. J. Taberski | 7 | 0 | 0 | 1.000 |
| E. J. Greenleaf | 6 | 1 | 0 | .857 |
| Erwin Rudolph | 5 | 2 | 0 | .714 |
| Paula Natalie | 4 | 3 | 0 | .571 |
| A. R. Poni | 4 | 4 | 0 | .500 |
| D. F. Durocher | 3 | 4 | 0 | .429 |
| Conrad Lauri | 3 | 4 | 0 | .429 |
| H. J. Wood | 3 | 4 | 0 | .429 |
| H. J. Concanon | 3 | 4 | 0 | .429 |
| H. J. Dwyer | 3 | 4 | 0 | .429 |

CHICAGO—The formidable challenge made by E. J. Taberski of New York, to retain the title of United States professional pocket billiard champion, was met today by E. J. Greenleaf of Chicago, former champion, and the second in the list of challengers. Taberski has won seven games in a row, but hardly a game by a clean-cut majority. Only by a narrow margin has he pulled out. Whether such tread-mill methods will prevail against the two fastest players in the tournament is the question to be answered today.

Greenleaf scored a new high run of 80 in defeating Rudolph in a battle for second place, 125 to 67 in 12 frames last night. The New Yorker was in fine stroke, more in the form of the champion, and he was the one who played the better game. He was the one who played the better game. He was the one who played the better game.

In the first night game A. R. Poni of Philadelphia defeated J. M. Concanon of Washington, 125 to 71 in 14 frames. Poni was in the form of the champion, and he was the one who played the better game. He was the one who played the better game. He was the one who played the better game.

Three runs over 20 formed the basis of Paula Natalie's victory over Conrad Lauri in the first round of the tournament. Natalie was in the form of the champion, and he was the one who played the better game. He was the one who played the better game. He was the one who played the better game.

BOZEMAN VS. VOGEL FOR CHAMPIONSHIP

UNITED STATES AMATEUR THREE-CUSHION BILLIARD STANDING

| Player | W | L | R | P.C. |
|-------------------|----|---|---|-------|
| J. N. Bozeman | 10 | 0 | 0 | 1.000 |
| L. M. Vogler | 9 | 1 | 0 | .909 |
| W. J. McGee | 8 | 2 | 0 | .800 |
| Laurence Milligan | 7 | 3 | 0 | .700 |
| R. M. Lord | 6 | 4 | 0 | .600 |
| J. H. McGee | 5 | 5 | 0 | .500 |
| E. J. Walworth | 4 | 6 | 0 | .400 |
| Samuel Carter | 3 | 7 | 0 | .300 |

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HOCKEY NOTES

Regarding the opponent, the Boston Bruins first game against the New York Rangers was played in the Madison Square Garden, New York, on Saturday night, March 17. The game was a close one, with the Bruins winning 2-1.

LEAGUE TO MAKE PLAYER AWARD

SPRINGFIELD, Mass.—The Eastern League directors in session here today voted to establish a most valuable player award, a trophy to be awarded annually to the player who has been most valuable to his team.

Wilson of New York Elected President at Annual Meeting

A. B. C. LEADERS

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SQUASH RACQUETS PLAYERS RECOVER

Turn Impending Defeat Into Victory on Friday

NEW YORK—The players of squash racquets reversed the record of the past two seasons Friday when they defeated the squash tennis representatives in the third annual match which has been a feature of the season since 1925. The match was played at the University Club, where the squash tennis team had a balance of 253, which was sufficient to overcome the lead of 268 obtained by the squash tennis players on Wednesday.

Two of the winning team are almost as familiar with squash tennis as with their adopted game. R. E. Fink of the Montreal Athletic Club is a former United States squash tennis champion, while W. H. T. Huhn has been a member of the Class A team of the Princeton Club several times. The Princeton Club is the Class B leader of the championship team in that class. Their margins of victory over their opponents, 30 for Huhn and 27 for Fink, were the margin of the squash racquets. Huhn held his clubmate, H. R. Misset, to a margin of four in squash tennis, taking one set, but the squash racquets team won the match 3-2.

Several substitutions were made in the two teams Friday. H. E. Mills of the University Club, replaced D. P. Kingsley Jr. at No. 1. H. E. Mills was at No. 1 in place of Lathrop Haskins, for squash racquets, and J. C. Kingsley Jr. at No. 2. H. E. Mills was at No. 1 in place of Lathrop Haskins, for squash racquets, and J. C. Kingsley Jr. at No. 2.

Every match and every game went to the squash racquets players, as expected, but Morgan carried Debevoise to extra points in one game. H. E. Mills, of the University Club, defeated H. R. Misset, of the Princeton Club, 15-12, 15-12, 15-12. H. E. Mills, of the University Club, defeated H. R. Misset, of the Princeton Club, 15-12, 15-12, 15-12.

KANSAS CITY TEAMS IN THE FINAL ROUND

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The basketball championship of the United States was placed on Kansas City's title list Friday night, when the Kansas City Athletic Club and the Cook Paint five won in the semifinal round. The K. C. A. C. defeated the Sterling Mills of Oklahoma City, 41 to 37. The Cook Paint five defeated the Hilliards of St. Joseph, Mo., national champions, 41 to 37.

"Miss Okeechobee" Takes Top Honors

Undefeated Speedboat Makes Best Time in Opening Day of Regatta

The day's proposed center event, a try for new record by Gar Wood in his "Miss America V," and a secondary attraction, the "Miss Okeechobee" speedboat race, were the main events of the opening day of the regatta. The "Miss Okeechobee" speedboat, owned by Mrs. W. J. Conners of Buffalo, and her undefeated speedster, "Miss Okeechobee," made the best time in the race, 43.79 miles an hour.

NEWTON IS FIRST TO ARRIVE AT WILLIAMS

WILLIAMS, Ariz.—Arthur Newton, the famous British runner who has set the pace for the field in the coast-to-coast marathon, increased his lead Friday by handily winning the thirteenth lap of 43.79 miles from Sterling Mills of Oklahoma City, 41 to 37. The Cook Paint five defeated the Hilliards of St. Joseph, Mo., national champions, 41 to 37.

ARIEL WORKS GETS TROPHY

LONDON—A record non-stop run of 500 miles covered in 25 1/2 hours, has been achieved by the Ariel Works team, a motorcycle engine in the form of a car, and, accordingly, the Ariel Works team has won the trophy. The team was presented by the Ariel Works, represented by J. Sangster, at a recent lunch at the Royal Automobile Club, here. The Auto-Cycle Union, which has supervised such performances in connection with the award, considered 30 other teams, but the Ariel Works team was the only one that produced a feat comparable to the twin-port five-horsepower Ariel.

RUGBY SCHOOL WINS EASILY

LONDON—Rugby School, the birthplace of the handling code of football, placed a team in the field against Eton College for the first time in 100 years. The school, the first time in 100 years, placed a team in the field against Eton College for the first time in 100 years. The school, the first time in 100 years, placed a team in the field against Eton College for the first time in 100 years.

Truro Defeated Saint John After Stirring Three-Game Affair

ST. JOHN, N. B.—The race for the hockey title of the Maritime Provinces for the season of 1927-28 will long remain in the memories of the many followers of the game in the three provinces, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island and New Brunswick. The final between the Truro Bearcats, champions of Nova Scotia, and the St. John Fusiliers, winners of New Brunswick, and P. E. I., brought forth some splendid hockey, and it took three games to decide the series.

The first game in the series was a scoreless tie. The showing of the Fusiliers, who had played on strange ice, was such as to concede their chances of winning at home were very poor. The exceptional net-minding of goalkeepers Kuhn of Truro and Wilson of St. John, the outstanding features of this contest.

In St. John before about 6000 fans, in a 30-minute overtime tie, the score was 2-2. In the second game, the Truro Bearcats looked to be the better team and entered the final period leading 2 to 0, but in the third period the Fusiliers mounted a comeback, and the game ended with the score 2-2.

Back to Nova Scotia went both teams, to neutral ice, the Halifax Forum, where the Fusiliers, favored by the crowd of over 7000, and on artificial ice for the first time, held off the Bearcats and in the first period scored three goals. The Fusiliers carried through a dazzling second session, until within eight minutes of the close of play, the Fusiliers had a 4-2 lead. The Truro Bearcats, however, showed a comeback, and before the Fusiliers could recover, Gordon Kuhn, brilliant right winger of the Bearcats, scored a perfect goal, and the game ended with the score 4-3.

CITY COLLEGE WINS WATER POLO CONTEST

NEW YORK—University of Pennsylvania swimmers defeated the City College team in the water polo contest, 5 to 1. The City College team, however, showed a comeback, and before the Fusiliers could recover, Gordon Kuhn, brilliant right winger of the Bearcats, scored a perfect goal, and the game ended with the score 4-3.

ENGLISH RUGBY TEAM TO MAKE LONG TOUR

LONDON—After the 1927-28 season has closed, the English Rugby team will make a long tour of the world, visiting Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa. The team will be led by the captain, J. W. S. Harrison, and will consist of 15 players and 10 officials.

DARTMOUTH ABANDONS ITS SPRING FOOTBALL

HANOVER, N. H.—Announcement of the Dartmouth College football team's abandonment of its spring football season was made by Harry R. Heneghan, supervisor of athletics. The new team was a surprise to many, as the college had been preparing to attend the practice sessions usually held just after the spring recess in April.

OTTAWA JUNIORS WIN, 3-1

KINGSTON—The Marlboroughs of Toronto, Junior Ontario Hockey Association champions, here Friday night, defeated the Ottawa Gunners, 3 to 1. The Gunners, who were the champions of the Ontario Junior Hockey Association, were defeated by the Marlboroughs, 3 to 1.

WASHBURN CROWDS WELL

LONDON—The Washburn University football team, in connection with their training for the annual race with the University of Kansas, here Friday night, drew a full-house crowd of over 4000 fans. The Washburn team, who were the champions of the Kansas Junior Football Association, were defeated by the University of Kansas, 3 to 1.

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ADELLOTTE REACHES THAT ROUND IN THE U. S. INDOOR TENNIS DOUBLES

NEW YORK—William Adelotte of the Seventh Regiment Tennis Club firmly installed himself high in the world of tennis, so far as indoor play is concerned, by reaching the final round of the annual United States Indoor tennis tournament, here Friday. Adelotte, in both singles and doubles, first he defeated Frederic Mercur of Bethlehem, Pa., in straight sets, 6-3, 6-5, and then, with some help from his partner, Perrine G. Rockefeller, defeated George J. O'Connell of Chicago, 6-3, 6-5, and 6-3, 6-5.

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QUEBEC TEAM ENDS NEW HAVEN CHANCES

CANADIAN-AMERICAN HOCKEY LEAGUE STANDING

| Team | W | L | T | Pts |
|---------------|----|----|---|-----|
| Quebec | 10 | 2 | 0 | 20 |
| Montreal | 9 | 3 | 0 | 18 |
| New Haven | 8 | 4 | 0 | 16 |
| Philadelphia | 7 | 5 | 0 | 14 |
| Boston | 6 | 6 | 0 | 12 |
| Pittsburgh | 5 | 7 | 0 | 10 |
| St. Louis | 4 | 8 | 0 | 8 |
| Chicago | 3 | 9 | 0 | 6 |
| Washington | 2 | 10 | 0 | 4 |
| San Francisco | 1 | 11 | 0 | 2 |
| Los Angeles | 0 | 12 | 0 | 0 |

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Via Magenta, Florence.

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est references.

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tebello—All modern comforts, garden; moder-
ate prices.

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erate terms; easy communications to Paris
(15 minutes).

PARIS—Large sunny rooms on garden;
modern comforts; good cooking. MME.
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Quarter).

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PARIS—Mlle. Duroc, former professor in
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DAILY FEATURES

Odds and Ends

The "Sari"
 In India, women today follow the fashions of the past 10 or 12 centuries in wearing the "sari," which is a straight piece of material about a yard wide and six to nine yards long which is wound round the figure very skillfully.
 Minneapolis Tribune: We recognize this year as 1928, the Mohammedan call is 1448, the Jewish, 5688; the Japanese, 2587, and the Egyptian, 3748. The chances are that it is about 1,000,000,000.

Farm Land
 In Ulster (Northern Ireland) 89 per cent of its area contributes directly to agricultural production; in Wales, 86.4 per cent; in the Irish Free State about 84.1 per cent, and in England, about 82.2 per cent.

Rocky Mountain News: Wrote Keats: "Beauty is truth, truth beauty—that is all you know on earth, and all you need to know." If he had attended the automobile show at the auditorium this week he would have added to his lines that beauty is business and there is big business in beauty of line and color.

Northerly Orchards
 The most northerly orchards in the British Empire—probably in the world—are located in Central British Columbia, despite the fact that the temperature sometimes goes down to 50 degrees below zero.

Arkansas Gazette: A Cleveland beanyery calls itself, "Cleveland's most unique restaurant." Its beans may get by with Boston customers, but that "most unique" stuff never would.

New Republic
 The Republic of Estonia came into existence on Feb. 24, 1918.

THE MONITOR READER

Check These You Can Answer

- Should one's chinaware harmonize with colored table linen? 10
- Who was the "F. S. T." who gave \$120,000 to lower the British debt?—Sundial 10
- What was the basis of the argument that the "Odyssey" was written by a woman?—Home Forum 10
- Who is directly responsible for the rubber industry in Malay and Ceylon?—Odds and Ends 10
- Can there be a third alternative?—A Ford a Day 10
- What was the average expenditure per pupil for education in America in 1926?—Education and Income 10
- What do we challenge if we speak of "modern art" in a disparaging way?—Household Arts Page 10
- What does a meal cost on the Japanese Limited express?—Magazine Feature 10
- What new education is under way in Spain?—Educational Page 10
- Translated into everyday usage, what is meant by "Have you the PR O. K.?"—Editorial Note 10

THESE QUESTIONS WERE ANSWERED IN THE LAST ISSUE.

Grade Yourself
 What Is Your Percentage?

In Lighter Vein

Tabby Included
 "What a remarkable-looking cat!" said the visitor. "I don't believe I have ever seen one with such unusual coloring."
 "No," remarked the artist's wife, "I don't believe you have, either. My husband wipes his brushes on everything."

Not Now
 The tourists had strayed off the beaten path, and for want of a better place to spend the night had secured accommodations at a farmhouse. Feeling the need of washing up, one turned to the daughter of the house and inquired, "Is there water in my room?"
 "There was," came the shy reply, "but we had the leak fixed."

Object Lesson
 Small Son: "Teacher made me stay after school today because I couldn't tell her where the Grampians were."
 Father: "Son, if you hid them you should have told her where you put them."

Tact Personified
 Hostess (to curate at the children's party): "Will you give them your song now, Mr. Meekin, or shall we allow them to enjoy themselves for another half-hour?"—Bulletin (Sydney).

The Genuine for a Change
 "This raspberry soda tastes odd!"
 "Yes, it's made with the true fruit juice."

The Sudden Spurt
 "Have you been working here long?"
 "Yes, ever since they talked about letting me go."

A Word a Day

"The knowledge of words is the gate of scholarship."
Quixotic
 A quixotic person is dreamy, impractical, chivalrous and romantic to an extravagant degree. His appellation comes from Don Quixote, the hero of a Spanish tale by Cervantes, written in 1605.
 In the romance this gentle, simple-minded man is filled with a desire to redress the wrongs of the world and to be the knight-errant of ladies in distress. His ridiculous adventures into the realm of chivalry result very amusingly.
 To be characterized as quixotic, then, one must have a vivid imagination, high ideals of honor, romantic sentiment, and an extravagant foolish love of adventure.
 For every Quixote there should be a Sancho Panza, a shrewd, devoted servant with plenty of common sense.
 Although the noun Quixote is pronounced in the Spanish way, ke-ho'-te, the adjective is anglicized, kwik-sot'-ik, the second syllable accented.
 Sound the word as in fix o as in tick i as in tick
 "He is amusingly quixotic."

What They Say

DAVID LLOYD GEORGE: "When two great nations set their minds and hearts on measuring their fighting strength against each other in terms of guns and torpedoes, the whole of their relationship is vitiated by this unwholesome rivalry."

ROBERT LYND: "If ever a statesman makes peace as interesting as war, he will win a place in history above Pericles as the most practical man who has yet appeared in the political history of the world."

SIR JOHN JARVIS: "The local railway train is going the way of the sedan chair, the stage-coach, and the tramcar."

GEORGE MATTHEW ADAMS: "People are always good company for others who are good company for themselves."

ROGER W. BABSON: "I have yet to see a 'red' pamphlet and a check book in the same pocket."

A Thought for Today

We should be as careful of our words as of our actions, and as far from speaking ill as from doing ill.—CICERO.

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"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

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EDITORIALS

Challenge and Answer

WHILE it may appear from a superficial analysis that the address delivered by Frank B. Kellogg, American Secretary of State, in New York on Thursday evening of this week was designed to answer the challenge issued by Viscount Cecil published the day before in the current issue of Foreign Affairs, it is nevertheless the fact that the coincidence was not prearranged. And yet the two documents combine to join, in subject matter and in their manner of presentation, a most interesting and absorbing issue. "What," asks Lord Cecil, "has become of American idealism?" He alleges that the chief cause of European misunderstanding and criticism of the United States is the conviction that America is ever ready to make any protestations of its desire for world peace, but is absolutely unwilling to make any sacrifices or take any definite steps to that end. As if in direct answer to this allegation, Secretary Kellogg declares: "The Government of the United States will never be a laggard in any effective movement for the advancement of world peace." He calls attention to negotiations now being carried on as evidence of his Government's earnest desire to promote that ideal.

Apparently the real, if not the only, point of difference or disagreement is as to the effective and comprehensive steps which friendly nations, all desirous of attaining the same end, should take. Taking Secretary Kellogg at his word, it would be impossible to convict the United States on a charge that it has deserted or forsworn its idealism. In its effort to express its idealism it may not always have made a conscious effort to increase its popularity in European countries. Lord Cecil volunteers the observation that it would be mere affectation to pretend that the United States is not unpopular on his side of the Atlantic, though he admits that "the degree of this unpopularity is sometimes grossly exaggerated."

But despite all this, and notwithstanding the lack of accord regarding the language of proposed conventions, it is reassuring to observe almost complete agreement upon the main proposition involved. Lord Cecil, in commenting upon this encouraging fact, says: "War between individual states must be banished from the world, as America is foremost in demanding." In this connection he wisely observes that the end sought can be attained only through an approved system of arbitration which must be both effective and comprehensive.

There is, in Lord Cecil's remarks, an intimation that Europe, if necessary, will go forward without the aid of the United States and establish a world system in which war is absent. This is not impossible. The mere declaration by an outstanding British statesman that it is possible is distinctly complimentary to the United States. Admitting the strategic position of the American people, their ability to command at will all the destructive equipment of war, and the influence of their investors in the industries of European countries, the concession to America's passivity and the assurance that it would continue to respect, as it now respects, all European agencies of peace, hardly supports the allegation that American idealism languishes.

Tree Planting as An Outdoor Sport

DURING the World War the president of a great international book publishing company, with headquarters in New York City and branch offices in all quarters of the globe, decided to forgo golf and devote his spare hours to manual labor on his Connecticut farm. He found that he enjoyed the various farm tasks fully as much as he had previously enjoyed the swatting of a ball around a field, and he had the additional pleasure of knowing that he was doing his "bit."

Following the collapse in prices of farm products in 1920 it was found by an examination of farm accounts that a continuation of the crops hitherto raised would be profitless, and the ex-golfer turned his attention to the possible utilization of his land for tree-growing purposes. With the aid of expert advisers the conclusion was reached that the soil and location made the farm well adapted to the growth of all varieties of conifers, and arrangements were begun for a systematic tree-planting campaign that would ultimately extend to a great part of the owner's holdings. The project involved experimentation with foreign as well as domestic growths, for the purpose of demonstrating their respective values as prospective sources of lumber supplies, and the results should be of importance in indicating the varieties that will give the best returns for this particular region.

Since the universal adoption of the motor vehicle the attention of many thousands of city dwellers has been turned to the countryside as a place of residence, and an active demand has been aroused for farms located outside the radius that was once supposed to include desirable summer or all-the-year-round homes. With this buying up of abandoned farms it has been found that because of underlying natural conditions cultivation of the soil is usually unprofitable. In most cases, however, these lands can easily be put in condition favorable for the growth of a permanent crop of trees, and the interested urbanites will find in amateur forestry,

a task that will renew their contact with the soil. Perhaps the time is not far distant when many barren rain-washed hillsides will again be clothed with forests, and when, instead of discussing their strokes on a golf course, owners of country homes will be comparing notes on the growth of their tree plantations.

Moral Progress in Rumania

THOSE who have followed the press of Rumania recently or the number of popular lectures, with the subjects discussed at them, cannot but have noticed a constantly increasing emphasis on the necessity of moral training and the need of a more wholesome and inspiring religious life. For instance, Diminatsa, the most widely circulated daily, has recently devoted several leading articles to this situation. Also, the chief secretary of the Ministry of Education has just delivered an address at a meeting on "The Crisis in Education," in which he pointed out the need of an educational system that would train the youth in methods and ideals of effective social service.

The National Women's Organization, also, held not long since a conference at which the leaders stressed the need of a more exalted moral and spiritual life. The Mayor of the city of Bucharest recently called a large group of parents together and urged them to co-operate with him in an effort to make the games, recreations and out-of-school occupations of the youth more wholesome.

The Government, even, has given its attention to the matter, and has decided to present a drastic bill to Parliament putting a stop to all traffic in intoxicating drugs. While no great advance will probably be made all at once, it is plain that many social groups throughout the country are seriously devoting their attention to the problem of how to fit the people to bring about better living conditions and more wholesome, happier lives in the new kingdom of Greater Rumania.

"A Thing of Beauty..."

RECENTLY in New York an exhibition of modern sculpture was placed on public view. At noon—in that short hour permitted to workers in the lower East side garment shops, button factories and artificial-flower workrooms—sixteen Italians, men, women and several children, hurried into the gallery. They tried to tiptoe, but time pressed and their stout boots clattered loudly on the polished marble floor. They marched around in an eager huddle, stopping briefly before each item, gesticulating and whispering among themselves. They stayed as long as they could, the sixteen. As the hands of the clock crept on to the hour, they looked back over their shoulders and clattered away. None of them could speak English, but all of them could indulge their understanding that, even in a land of adoption, art belongs to the people.

In Paris in 1925 the Exposition des Arts Decoratifs was opened. Now several department stores in New York, one in Boston, another in Chicago, have arranged similar exhibitions of the arts as related to trade.

Fourteen years ago, when he was investigating the growth and development of art museums, and the progress of art instruction in colleges and universities of the United States, Prof. Paul J. Sachs, now associate director of the Fogg Art Museum at Harvard University, was impressed with the imaginative quality and virility of industrial leadership. Today many such leaders are trustees of universities and museums. They are enlightened collectors, too, bringing to the United States artistic treasures from the Old World to inspire the New.

The current exhibitions are distinguished by examples of such reinterpretation. Applied to the conventional utilities of human existence it is an expression of deft touch, of concepts of color and design, of genius in decoration, in tapestry weaving, in glass blowing, in the making of furniture, the beating and decoration of precious metals, and the molding of that mighty metal, iron.

Above all, it is an expression of the thought, the ambition, the emotions of peoples. Over a half century ago, when the first building of the Metropolitan Museum of Art was opened in New York, Joseph H. Choate said that a few reluctant taxpayers considered museums beyond the legitimate objects of government. He thought that if art were still, as it had once been, the mere plaything of palaces and courts, indulging the pride and snobbish luxury of the rich, the objection might have some force. But the fundamental object of government is, as he saw it, to arrange general welfare, to educate practically, to foster commerce, to instruct and encourage trades, to enable folk industries to keep pace with the accomplishments of other states and nations. So art is a legitimate, a democratic, profitable and wise expenditure of government. Moreover, such expenditures as department stores are now making, to arrange exhibits that give pleasure to working millions, that are of educational and practical interest, that compensate for monotony, that give the average man the realization that, in everything men make or man-made machinery makes, there may be beauty, such expenditures are an indication that trade and industry have cast their co-operative effort on the side of the fundamental service of government, as well as on the making of the world a more sightly place in which to live.

The exhibitions are proof that a definite relationship exists between that which is of artistic worth and that which is utilitarian. And the effect of collaboration between artist and mechanic, or artist and machine, is the securing of distinguished design for the greatest number of people at the lowest possible price in the shortest space of time.

The Policeman on His Beat

THINGS are moving faster than they did a decade or so ago. There was a time when the average policeman was pictured as an individual who did little more than dexterously twirl his billy as he nonchalantly strolled along the "avenue" amid admiring glances of nursemaids and children. But the policeman of today is too busy even to essay any of the exagger-

ated pictures drawn of him in the heyday of his popularity as a leader of "The Sidewalks of New York" aristocracy.

When police officers in the larger municipalities were first mounted on horses for patrolling park areas and outlying districts there were many critics, both from the standpoint of the expense entailed in buying the horses and in maintaining their upkeep, and from that of providing such "soft jobs" for those officers who were elected to bestride them. But in the end it was found that both economy and efficiency were better served by the innovation.

From the mounted horse to the mounted motorcycle was a comparatively easy and logical step. The horse was getting too slow. To paraphrase an old saying, it was found necessary to set a motorist to catch a motorist. And now several municipalities in the United States announce another progressive step. They propose to equip the patrolmen-in-ordinary of the outlying districts with automobiles. They say that a comparatively few officers may thus take the place of many and with no diminution in efficiency.

Traffic officers undoubtedly will continue to speed through the highways on motorcycles, but the men who cover "regular beats" are likely to proceed more casually and to direct their attention to what is going on alongside the streets, perhaps occasionally alighting to straighten up an errant milk bottle on a front stoop or to coax a stray dog to postpone its serenade to the moon. Their opportunities for service need be in nowise diminished by the fact that they no longer are afoot.

A Little Music Now and Then

MUSICIANS occasionally like a little music, the meetings of the Beethoven Association in New York bear witness. Men and women whose careers are devoted to entertaining the public with presentation of sonatas, quartets and symphonies, enjoy gathering together once a month in the season, and displaying their gifts before one another, as reference to the calendar of an auditorium known as the Town Hall will prove. Violinists, pianists and other types of performer, no matter how full their schedules, can pleasantly bear going on the platform for a little extra exercise of their craft, Monday nights being especially favorable to the enterprise, according to evidence of concert records.

In historic truth, the Beethoven Association has a certain protective purpose in the rallies which it holds with such regularity at the base of North American concert operations. Formed when the period of peace and reconstruction began, it was obviously intended to restore the faith of musicians in the classic repertoire and to set them going prosperously again on the circuit of the United States and Canada with the old German masterworks which they were brought up to interpret. But if it was designed to sustain the artistic morale of its members, and to support the seemingly endangered cause of Bach, Beethoven and Brahms, it also was devoted from the outset to high and unselfish concerns. One of the first things it undertook in the year of founding was to guarantee the publication of the English version of Thayer's "Beethoven," much rejected by editors, in spite of the long and efficient labors of Henry E. Krehbiel. One of the latest is the gift to the Library of Congress in Washington of \$1000 wherewith, according to the Librarian's report for 1927, the autograph score of Schumann's "Spring" symphony was purchased.

In strictness, the Beethoven Association evenings are hardly affairs of the musical family, being carried on for business' as well as for pleasure's sake. They are directed by a manager, who uses the machinery of the box office and the subscription list; and inasmuch as they offer the attraction of distinguished executives, and always a fresh group, they are well attended. The programs are a bargain, if there can be anything of that sort in music; though they are not altogether regular goods on sale, either, since the ensembles must sometimes be hastily arranged.

But that is just the idea. Unexpectedly at the March reunion, there returned to hearing the long since discontinued Trio de Lutèce—flutist, harpist and violoncellist; Barrère, Salzedo, Kéfer. Musicians, clearly, favor improvisation. They are fond, and audiences here and there with them, of music in the making.

Random Ramblings

For every 2.1 ounces of coal they burned, American locomotives of class 1 railroads last year hauled a ton of freight and equipment one mile. Many a furnace-stoking home-owner would like to know how to make coal go that far.

What with discussions of presidential timber, log-rolling, mending fences, taking the stump and considering planks for platforms, both parties have far to go to get out of the woods and into the field of active campaigning.

Now that the new farm relief bill has been reported it will be interesting to note what effect it will have on the presidential campaign or what effect the campaign will have on the bill.

It has been reported that Bobby Jones has gone in for finance. He has also been reported that he has gone in for finance. But no doubt he will do his best when he goes out again for golf.

Welded joints will quickly make themselves solid with people who have long been tired of the noise of the steelworker's riveting hammer.

City planners have reversed the policy for municipalities of grow-as-you-please to please-as-you-grow.

A phrase for which aviation has made possible an exactly literal meaning is a "flying visit."

Although free speech is granted to all, no one should be too free in what he says.

Often a "crime wave" is only the backwash of a gale of black type.

A dry campaign ought to discourage mud-slinging.

Pied Piper Revised

PLACE—A little railway junction between Westmoreland and the Yorkshire moors.

TIME—Ten o'clock on a cold, frosty morning.

OTHER CIRCUMSTANCES—No fire in waiting room, next train 12:15; inviting road between hills.

RESULT—Exploration and an adventure.

I SET off briskly, bag in hand. But perhaps I had better tell you something about that bag. It was made of canvas and looked perfectly innocuous, and no one would have guessed that it was going to be the cause of all my troubles.

It was a large bag, and very full, with extra wraps, one or two books, and provisions for the possibly hungry child I had come to meet. I was very proud of that bag, and had my initials artistically inscribed on the outside. How could anyone with any intelligence have mistaken it for a sack?

As I left the village I noticed that on one side of the road for some distance ahead the ground rose in a grassy slope, on which were scattered innumerable henhouses. There was, however, no sign of human habitation, and I remarked the trustfulness of the owner, whoever he might be, for although some of the houses were very near the road, yet there was no fence or barricade of any kind between them and the road. But the poultry farm did not greatly interest me—at the moment—and I walked along, all my attention on the view before me.

But before long I had a feeling of being followed, and on turning round I found a hen resolutely coming after me along the middle of the road; and even while I looked, it was joined by four other hens.

It was too absurd; they could not be following me. I won't take any notice of them, I thought, and they will go back. But no, soon the five had grown to twenty or thirty, and from all directions hens came scurrying down the hillside to join the throng.

Grave old plodders, gay young friskers, Fathers, mothers, uncles, cousins, ... Families by tens and dozens.

When I passed the bounds of the poultry farm, I had at least 150 hens in my train. How was I to get rid of them? If I stopped, they stopped, but showed no sign of going back.

Why should they follow me? I was no Pied Piper, with charmed tunes to draw.

All creatures living beneath the sun That creep or swim or fly or run, After me so as you never saw!

Surely it was not their custom to have a walk in this manner with every pedestrian on that road. Then it was I realized that my bag, innocent as it seemed, must be the attraction. But how was I to explain to a hen—or rather to 150 hens—that what I was carrying was not their next meal?

Still I walked on, still they followed. So far we had met nothing, but I knew it was likely to be quite a busy road. Moreover it was not a very wide road, and I pictured the scene, should a car come and have to stand patiently by, while I marshaled my charges past. A motorist might expect to meet such things as a drove of cattle or a flock of sheep, but would hardly be looking for a regiment of hens.

With such apprehensive anticipations, my walk was not proving so enjoyable as I had expected. There seemed no object in going on—no River Weser could I spy to relieve me of my following—if there were any river near we must be walking parallel to it, certainly not into it. I would turn back, and see what happened.

I stopped and faced them. The hens stopped, too, and lined up on one side of the road, standing at attention. Not a hen moved as I marched along their ranks, and I might have been a general reviewing his troops. Only when I reached the other end of the line did they turn and follow me again.

Now, thought I, all is well—if only they will go home again. But suppose they should not, suppose they should refuse to leave me when we reach their abode, suppose they insist on following me to the station—into the very train! How would one take 150 hens, uncoupled, on a railway journey? Would they be considered traveling companions or personal luggage? Would they have to travel in the luggage van, and should I have to lead them into it with the magnetic bag?

My return walk thus was troubled—but needlessly! When the henhouses came in sight, a few hens began to leave the ranks and make for the side of the road. I walked on with studied indifference. Others followed, then there was a general stampede, and although a dozen or so remained, evidently hoping that I would bestow some largesse upon them, eventually they, too, felt the call of home, and I was left to enter the station and meet the incoming train, unaccompanied and much relieved.

Notes From Tokyo

which he was inducted into office. Marquess Okuma is a large stockholder in the Hoshi, that paper having been founded by his father for the furtherance of his political ideals.

Tokyo is to have its third symphony orchestra. Moto Uchida, a twenty-six-year-old violinist, has received assurances of financial backing for the organization from his uncle. The first program will be given in April, to be followed by one each month. The orchestra will consist of sixty instruments.

Deserted by men who sought work in other districts at more profitable wages, the Korean village of Gekkiki was rapidly dwindling until the women of the village decided to save it. They undertook the cultivation of the surrounding fields, founded a night school and took other steps for the welfare of the village, with the result that it is once more coming into its own and prosperity is returning.

More than 30,000 poems were submitted for the annual Imperial poetry contest this year, from which the eight best were selected to be read before the Emperor and his Court. Each year the Emperor selects a subject for a poem, and any person in Japan is free to enter the contest. The poems are all the short tanka of Japan. A solemn court ceremony attends the reading of the chosen eight. The Imperial family likewise submits poems. That of the Emperor this year, written on "The Mountains Wear Fresh Hues," reads in rough translation:

Though the mountains
Emerge in fresh hues
We wonder how our administration
Is conducted.

Radio programs are to be introduced into the prisons of Korea for the entertainment of the prisoners. Victrolas, motion-picture programs and radio programs have long been a part of the regular prison routine in Japan proper.

The tendency toward "proletariat literature" in Japan is deplored by Kan Kikuchi, one of Japan's most popular novelists and himself a candidate for the House of Representatives on a proletarian party ticket. He says that, once this issue disappears from the political field, the literature which deals with it will also vanish. Mr. Kikuchi believes that Japan will never again have a single outstanding novelist whom the whole Nation will read, basing this belief on the fact that the popularization of literature has so greatly enlarged the reading world. Instead, he sees several hundred novelists of about equal worth and all about equally popular.